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DOMINIONS ARE ASKED TO SHARE IN WAR COUNCIL

Meetings in London to Take Up Urgent Questions Affecting the War, Possible Peace Conditions and Post-War Problems

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—On Christmas Day Walter Long, the Colonial Secretary, sent to the self-governing dominions and to India invitations to attend an imperial war council to be held in London not later than the end of February.

The telegrams explain that a session of the ordinary imperial conference was not contemplated, but a special conference of the Empire, consisting of a series of special and continuous meetings of the War Cabinet to consider urgent questions affecting the prosecution of the war, possible conditions of peace and after-war problems.

For the purpose of these meetings, the Prime Ministers of the Dominions will be members of the War Cabinet. The Secretary of State for India will represent India at these sittings and his telegram to the Viceroy of India asks for the assistance of two gentlemen, specially selected for the purpose, in consultation with the Viceroy.

Where the Prime Minister of a Dominion is unable to attend personally as earnestly desired he is to name a substitute.

The Dominion premiers are as follows:

The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden, Canada.
The Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, Australia.
The Rt. Hon. F. W. Massey, New Zealand.
General the Rt. Hon. Louis Botha, Union of South Africa.
Lord Chelmsford is Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
Austen Chamberlain is Secretary of State for India.

Colonial Conference

Sir Robert Borden to Represent Canada at Meeting

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Hon. Walter Long, Colonial Secretary, has cabled Sir Robert Borden explaining that the Colonial Conference announced by Premier Lloyd George to be held in London shortly is a special war conference of the Empire. It is the wish of the British Government that this conference be held not later than the end of February.

The war conference will consist of the British War Council, composed of Premier Lloyd George, the Hon. Bonar Law, Lord Curzon, Lord Milner and the Hon. Arthur Henderson, and the prime ministers of the overseas dominions. At this conference will be discussed the prosecution of the war, possible conditions on which an agreement with the Allies' assent could be given to its termination, and the problems which will then arise immediately. Sir Robert Borden will attend.

Official News of the War from Capitals

The advance of Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces in Rumania still continues. Berlin reports the capture of the strongly defended village of Filipcehti, and announces that within the last few days over 5000 Russian prisoners have been taken on the great Wallachian Plain. On the Carso, according to Rome, the Italians have straightened out their line by a surprise advance into the Austrian positions of 300 meters, but, otherwise, there is no news of any importance from the European theaters.

An interesting announcement comes from London, which shows that the Mesopotamian theater is likely, once again, to become prominent. British detachments, it is stated, have advanced to the right bank of the Tigris, consolidated and extended their positions south and east of Kut, and reached and destroyed Gassabs Fort, together with a large quantity of war material.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—Last night's army headquarters statement says:

On the north bank of the Somme there was temporarily strong artillery fire. Elsewhere on the western and eastern fronts nothing important occurred.

In Great Wallachia the Russians were elected from several positions. Conditions in Macedonia were calm. The day report says:

Rumanian theater—Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: During engagements on the Great Wallachian Plain and on the edge of the mountain south of Blanka Sarat during the last few days 5500 Russians were taken prisoner.

Yesterday frequently tested German divisions with auxiliary battalions of (Continued on page five, column three)

JUDGE DECIDES ENEMY ALIENS ARE BARRED AS VOTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The Court of General Sessions recently held in Kitchener (formerly Berlin) decided that aliens of enemy birth cannot be naturalized during the continuance of the war. The names of 246 aliens will therefore be struck from the voters' lists. A number of those applying for naturalization have been residents in this country from 10 to 30 years. A representative of the Citizens League appeared for the applicants, and a representative of the British League opposed their naturalization.

The Judge defined "alien enemies" as "subjects of foreign countries with which Canada is at war. They are without the pale of international consideration, and have no rights whatever, and only such privileges as may be tendered to them by indulgence so long as they remain quiet and unobtrusive. They have, no standing in our courts," he said, "for the enforcement of rights or redress of grievances; but are here on sufferance only, and liable to internment and imprisonment the moment they show any activity in favor of the enemy."

RUSSIAN PAPER ON PEACE PROPOSALS

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—Discussing the forthcoming reply to the peace proposals, the Rech says:

"The official reply cannot state that the Entente Allies aim to bring the Turkish Empire to an end in order to remove forever German ambitions of world dominion, or that the Allies will demand reorganization of Austria-Hungary in order to make impossible the fulfillment of German ideas regarding Central Europe which form the first step of their program for world power. Diplomacy cannot suggest these terms until the Allies have laid the firm foundation for success of their present military tasks. But by saying less diplomacy would acknowledge a result of the war unsuccessful for the Allies.

"Italy has not occupied Trieste, France has not created a firm frontier along the Rhine, England has not destroyed the German fleet, nor have the Allies as a whole succeeded in crippling the German land forces; and, therefore, there are no guarantees for the future in national relations which will free the world from the oppression of militarism."

The Rech says that even if Germany should make the unexpected concession of relinquishing territorial gain and restoring ante-bellum conditions, the aims of the Allies would not be fulfilled, and that the only terms acceptable to Russia would be those dictated by herself and her allies.

POLAND TO HAVE NEW PAPER MONEY

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday), via Wireless to Sayville—Governor-General von Beseler has signed an order creating the Polish State Credit Bank, which soon will issue new paper currency in the form of a value equivalent to German marks and guaranteed by the German Government.

The step was taken after long deliberation on the problem as to how the financial and credit situation in Poland could be improved with a view to stimulating the development of the economic life of that country. The bank, which will operate for the duration of the war, and until Poland is on a peace footing, will be opened as soon as the currency can be prepared. The operation of the bank will be extended to the portion of Poland occupied by Austria-Hungary as soon as an agreement with the Dual Monarchy to that effect is completed.

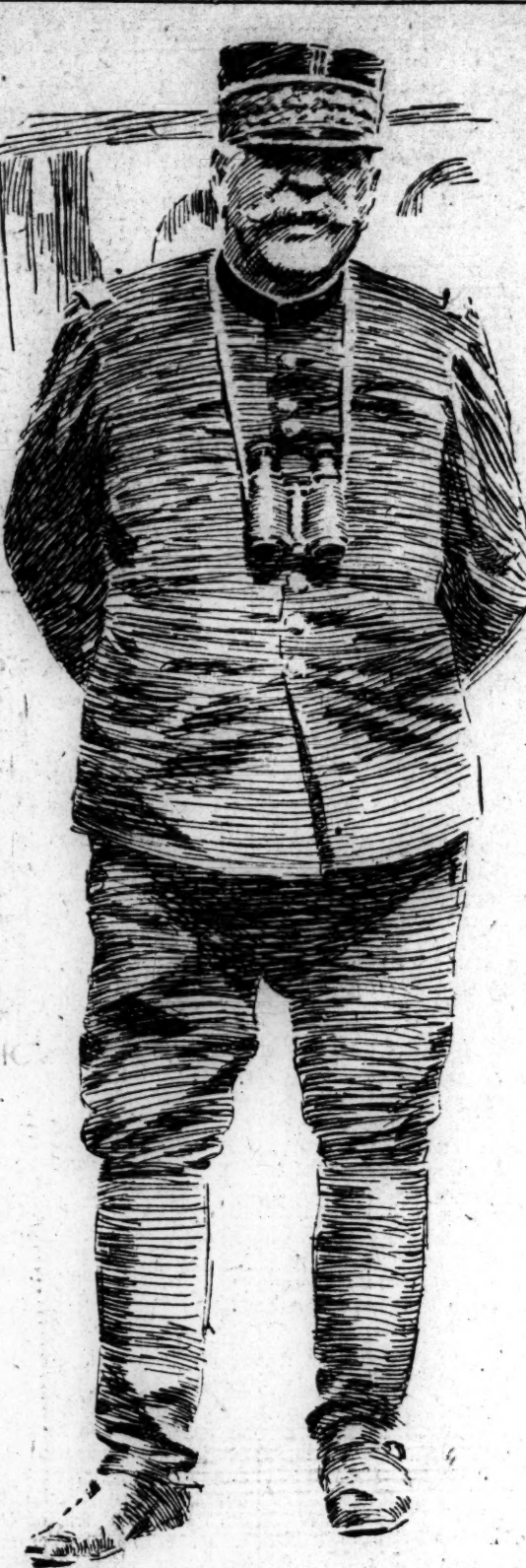
OHIO DAIRYMEN AND DEALERS AGREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland's milk embargo was lifted last night, when dealers and producers compromised on a flat wholesale rate of 22½ cents a gallon, commencing Jan. 1. Milk shipments to Cleveland from all territory within the jurisdiction of the Northern Ohio Milk Producers Association, which ordered the embargo on Dec. 14, will be resumed today. The retail price of milk, dealers declare, will remain at 10 cents a quart and 6½ cents a pint.

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

"Marshal" Joffre

FRANCE HONORS GENERAL JOFFRE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—As indicated in recent cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, the Government has decided to raise General Joffre to the rank of Marshal of France by a decree which would be submitted to the Chamber for ratification.

HOLDINGS CHANGE HANDS IN AFRICA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (Wednesday)—It is announced that S. B. Joel, acting on behalf of the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, has provisionally agreed to purchase Sir Joseph B. Robinson's entire share and debenture holdings in the Randfontein estate, the Randfontein Central and Langlaagte Estate.

Control of these three groups thereby passes to the Barnate group, whose annual output will be 9,000,000 ounces with a profit of £3,000,000 thus making it the largest producer and profit-earner on the Rand.

NAVAL CLASH IN OTRANTO STRAITS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—A naval communiqué reports an engagement between enemy vessels and French destroyers and Italian vessels in the Straits of Otranto. Finally the enemy, who fled, escaped in the darkness. One French destroyer and an Italian guardship suffered immaterial damage.

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RUSSIA DECIDES TO REFUSE THE AMERICAN PLEA

Foreign Minister Says Empire Appreciates United States' Goodwill but Completely Opposes Action of President

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—In an interview on Monday, the Foreign Minister, M. Pokrovsky, outlined his program and views. He declared there had been no change in the relations between Russia and her allies, and remarked that after the war the military alliance between Russia, France and Great Britain would be consolidated by a close economic union. Finally, he declared the war with the Central Powers would continue until a decisive victory.

Regarding President Wilson's note, M. Pokrovsky said that Russia appreciated highly its goodwill and lofty and humane motives. Russia, however, could in no way alter the political situation created by Germany's "false and hypocritical move" and as the note coincided with the German proposals the ideas of the Russian Government on Mr. Wilson's action were almost analogous with those set forth by the Russian press. Their attitude in both cases, namely, was one of complete refusal.

The Allied Governments would, however, reply with all possible fullness, reiterating their determination to continue the war until the restoration of the ravaged territories and the conclusion of a state of affairs in which existence of small nations should be assured and in which a new worldwide conflagration should become absolutely impossible.

Regarding Greece, M. Pokrovsky forecasted further military measures which would finally end the Greek vacillation.

British Position Outlined

Arthur Henderson Talks on Peace at National Socialist Congress

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—At Monday's sitting of the National Socialist Congress, Arthur Henderson said, "We need to live in peace. We cannot remain under the menace of military oppression. If for our security we must maintain great armies, we shall be unable to develop ourselves. We shall come to ruin. That is why we are fighting for peace against war, for a lasting peace which nothing can disturb."

"We, British, believe that to make peace now, even to think of making peace at any time without full indemnity for the past and absolute security for the future, would be to abandon our allies and betray the cause of liberty."

Mr. Henderson added that the Allies must strive to strike down militarism and to defend the right of peoples to live in independence and to insure that all nations great and small should exist in the enjoyment of freedom and honor.

The speech was greatly applauded. M. Vandervelde declared that the struggle must continue until Belgium, Serbia and the French provinces had been delivered and until definite peace was possible without forced annexations, leaving small nations free to decide their destiny and defeating Caesarism, thereby permitting the reconstruction of international labor.

He mentioned the receipt of a message from Belgium from a secret meeting of the Belgian Workingmen's Party which elected as delegates to the Allied Socialist conference those militants who held that the war must not end in a doubtful or indecisive manner.

GREECE AFFECTED BY NEW REGULATION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Gazette publishes an order in council amending the Defense of the Realm Act. It extends the regulation prohibiting the transmission of money or credit to or from the enemy to any country under the Allies' blockade and to any persons who would be enemies if the blockaded country were an enemy.

The new prohibition, which applies especially to Greece, is made operative as from Dec. 8.

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—An official statement on the Mesopotamia campaign issued last night says: On the 23d, British detachments advanced to the right bank of the Tigris. Their position subsequently had been consolidated and extended south and east of Kut-el-Amara.

The Turkish trenches on the right bank of the Tigris, southwest of Kut, have been systematically bombarded. Our cavalry by a night march reached and destroyed Gassabs fort, 20 miles southeast of Kut, which had long been a base of operations of the hostile Arabs. Sixty tons of grain were destroyed, cattle were captured and a number of hostile Arab encampments were burned.

CITIES NAMED FOR FARM LOAN BANKS ARE MADE PUBLIC

Locations Are Chosen by Board After Thorough Study of Needs of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The 12 Federal land bank districts and the locations of the Federal land banks, authorized by the Federal Farm Loan Act, were announced today (Wednesday) by Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department, the chairman of the Federal Farm Loan Board. The decision of the board determining the boundaries of the districts and the cities in which the new land banks are to be located was reached after a thorough study of the farm loan needs of the United States had been made by the board, which held public hearings in nearly every state in the Union for the purpose of collecting information to guide it in making its conclusions.

The cities selected in each district for locating a land bank are as follows:

Springfield, Mass.; Baltimore, Md.; Columbia, S. C.; Louisville, Ky.; New Orleans, La.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Omaha, Wichita, Kansas; Houston, Tex.; Berkeley, Cal.; Spokane, Wash. The twelve farm loan districts, into which the United States is divided according to the rural credits, are: First—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey. Second—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia. Third—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Fourth—Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee and Kentucky. Fifth—Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Sixth—Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas. Seventh—Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota. Eighth—Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming. Ninth—Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. Tenth—Texas. Eleventh—California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona. Twelfth—Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho.

MEXICAN BORDER CONTROL PARLEY FINALLY FAILS

Commission Called to Meet and Dissolve—Agitators Again Seek to Foment Trouble—Punitive Campaign Costly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is plainly indicated in Administration circles that deep concern is entertained over the Mexican situation. General Carranza has not signified any intention of signing the protocol, and it is announced from Secretary Lane's office that a call was issued Wednesday afternoon for the commission to meet the latter part of the week for the purpose of dissolving.

The critical stage of the negotiations of the commission and the absence of any word from the de facto Government have served to reawaken the activities of the interests that have been seeking to bring about an estrangement of the two governments and possible intervention by the United States.

It was said emphatically at the State Department Wednesday morning, however, that this Government contemplates no change of policy with respect to Mexico. Intervention, according to this statement, is still far from the President's intention.

The ending of the commission's labors without result will follow the failure of the Pershing expedition to capture Villa, in pursuit of whom the Government has spent \$67,000,000, according to the figures of the War Department.

Conditions in Mexico are not improved, and so far as the information of the State Department goes the de facto Government has not indicated recently any manifest improvement in industrial and financial lines, nor in its function of maintaining order. It has been represented by Mexican officials, however, that the entire responsibility for any failure to restore order is due to the violation of Mexico's sovereignty by the United States and by the active assistance given the Villistas from this side of the border.

Just at present the Administration realizes the importance and necessity of preventing any widening of the breach with General Carranza, because of the submarine problem. It is realized that certain interests would be ready to bring about a break with Mexico in the hope that it would weaken this Government and leave it helpless in case of any break with Germany.

The President's one thought is to keep this country at peace. The gravity of the Mexican situation merely adds to the burden that he is called upon to bear at this time.

At the Mexican Embassy nothing is said for publication concerning General Carranza's resignation.

(Continued on page five, column five)

GERMAN REPLY IS CONSIDERED UNSATISFACTORY

Failure to Indicate Terms, as Requested by President Wilson, May, It Is Thought, Prevent Any Action Tending to Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The unofficial report of the reply of Germany to the note of President Wilson to the belligerents, requesting from them "an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded," was received by Administration officials without comment. Privately, however, the opinion is expressed that the reply is in effect a reiteration of the offer of Dec. 12, with one addition, namely, that the commissioners should meet in some neutral country.

If the official text shall be of the same tenor as the press report of the reply, it is declared that the position taken by the Imperial Government will be considered unsatisfactory. So far as the Central Powers are concerned, the stipulation of the President, involving a statement of terms on which peace might be based, coincides with the position of at least one of the Entente Allies, Great Britain. It is considered that on this one point alone a hitch may occur that will prevent the fruition of the President's hope.

According to the press report of the reply, Germany proposes an immediate meeting of delegates for an exchange of views. The Allies are already on record as refusing to meet unless they have before them in advance a concrete proposition. The German reply also places far in the future any consideration of the President's plan for a league for permanent peace, stating that such considerations may be taken up after the conclusion of the present war.

According to the position of the United Kingdom, as enunciated by Mr. Lloyd George, "assurances" of the future must be an essential part of any agreement entered into before peace can be considered or negotiations opened.

It is considered that Germany has knowledge of the underlying purpose of the President's note, which has been regarded as a desire to end the war in order to prevent a clash over the submarine situation. Germany has made the situation more difficult by replying in terms unsatisfactory to this country and which she knows in advance will not be acceptable to the Allies.

It is considered by observers here that the situation with respect to the relations of this Government with the warring nations is one of extreme delicacy at the present moment, nor is it considered that matters are improved by the reply of Germany to the President, which is held to fall far short of the mark set by the President.

From the standpoint of the Entente Allies, the President's note was not made stronger by the assertion that all the belligerents are contending for the same object. Word has come to Washington that this statement is resented. The Allies feel that the President ought to know that they are contending for the sacredness of treaty obligations, for inviolability of territorial rights of weaker nations under such treaties and for the crushing of militarism. They also feel that, on the other hand, the President should know that Germany prepared for this war many years before the opportunity came to enter upon it, and that the purpose of Germany is the expansion of her territory. They can see no similarity at any point in the purposes of the two sides in conflict.

Quarters for Conference

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—If the belligerent nations of Europe agree to meet in a peace conference, they will be offered use of Independence Hall. Mayor Thomas B. Smith has announced that he will urge President Wilson to use his influence to bring the diplomats here.

The Mayor will not act, however, until he is convinced there is a chance of success.

RUMANIAN KING AND ELECTORAL REFORMS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

JASSY, Rumania (Wednesday)—The conclusion of the King's speech at the opening of the Rumanian Parliament declared that the peasants should know they were fighting for national unity in a battle for political and economic freedom. Their valor gave them still stronger rights to the soil they had been defending and imposed on Parliament more strongly than ever the duty of carrying through when the war ended agrarian and electoral reforms "on the basis of which this assembly was elected."

New Foreign Minister

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

JASSY, Rumania (Wednesday)—M. Bratianu has been appointed Foreign Minister. General Prezan, commanding the fourth army, has been nominated chief of the general staff.

CUBAN LIBERAL LEADERS OPPOSE AMERICAN AID

Effort to Arrange Outside Supervision of Partial Election Supporters — Plan Abandoned After Threat of Dissensions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba.—The determined effort on the part of some of the leaders of the Liberal Party of Cuba to ask that a United States supervisor be sent down to watch over the coming partial elections, called to decide whether President Mario G. Menocal shall be declared reelected or Dr. Alfredo Zayas be declared the choice, has come to naught. The directorate of the Liberal Party, at a meeting called to discuss the subject, showed such opposition to it that General Guzman, who introduced the motion, withdrew it. Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, the former President of Cuba, threatened to withdraw from the directorate of the Liberal Party if the motion to ask for United States supervision was not defeated or withdrawn.

Dr. Alfredo Zayas, the Liberal candidate for President, also declared himself as opposed to asking the Americans to intervene in the elections, although he declared that General Guzman, in making such a motion, was inspired only by patriotic foresight.

Talk of revolution by the Liberals if they do not win the Presidency is still to be heard to some extent, but it grows less and less. Men like Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez and Dr. Orestes Ferrara, who next to Dr. Zayas, are the leaders of the Liberal Party, have as much to lose by a revolution as anyone else, because they are both large cane planters, and both have many other interests. They can both be relied upon to advise caution when matters become serious. But when it comes to a matter of talking, both know what to say to please their political adherents and there are open hints made of trouble to come if Dr. Zayas is not declared elected President.

Dr. Zayas, at the meeting called to consider the motion to ask the Americans to supervise the elections, said: "While the people trust in justice, it should be thought that our triumph will be recognized but if, trusting in justice, they are defrauded, then no one will have to indicate to them what to do, nor will anyone have to wait for the decision of the directorate." These words are generally interpreted as an open threat to the Government, if it undertakes to do anything to withhold from the Liberals the victory which they believe they won at the polls on Nov. 11, 1916.

Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez at the same meeting intimated that if the Liberals decide to go to the woods he will be with them, despite the millions of dollars he has been able to save during the time he was in office and since his retirement from the Presidency of Cuba. He said, "If it is necessary I shall go with you wherever the call is to go. Of this you may be certain."

Dr. Ferrara spoke with great energy against the motion to call on the Americans, and he also patriotically opposed any thought of revolution. He said: "I am opposed to the motion of my friend, General Guzman, and only deplore that the Liberal directorate has left it so long on the table, when it should have been rejected from the first moment. American provisional intervention is a dishonor, but definite intervention would be the ruin of the Republic."

Opposing threats of revolution, Doctor Ferrara said: "We should struggle daily and vigorously and with civility before the courts of justice, in the press, by means of our people, with the Conservatives and in the presidential palace itself, to obtain the recognition of right won."

As a result of the defeat of the Guzman motion the Liberal Party passed the following resolution: "The Liberal directorate, examining carefully the political problem and the general political situation that has grown since the second day of November, and in view of the frauds committed in the Post Office Department and other official centers, and of the military preparation being carried out in places where the elections are to be repeated, resolves to reaffirm its complete confidence by proofs obtained by the recent recount of votes, by data published by the Department of Government, by confessions of officials, by proved frauds in the mails, that the Liberal victory on the first of November was decisive and complete. It resolves to maintain its rights before the electoral organs and before the courts with alacrity and constancy until justice is won."

"It resolves that the directorate shall aid resolutely all solutions which will lead to the recognition of the electoral rights by means that are strictly Cuban. It must sustain alive, in the spirit of the Liberals, faith in the triumph won, and the certainty that the judicial decision shall establish the electoral truth and that its decision shall be the greatest service that the electoral power can give the country."

Confident that President Menocal won five out of the six provinces, and that the coming partial elections in districts annulled on account of frauds will demonstrate this, the Conservatives are devoting themselves to their ordinary tasks and letting the Liberals do the talking. These elections, however, will not take place until February, and the uncertainty regarding who was the successful candidate keeps the island in an unsettled condition, politically. That the public order, however, will be maintained there does not seem to be a particle

of doubt, because the President has the best army Cuba ever had. Of its loyalty there does not seem to be the slightest doubt. The Government knows those upon whom it can rely, and in case of trouble persons responsible would be promptly taken into custody. General Menocal says he feels that if he has not been elected he does not want the Presidency in any circumstances, but that if he has won it he does not propose to be beaten out of it by threats of revolution.

REASONS FOR GERMAN ACTION TOWARD POLAND

M. Hoeschler Points to Economic Reasons Behind Proclamation of So-called Independence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—Max Hoeschler in his chronicle on international economic subjects, appearing in the Temps, points to the economic reasons which have led Germany to proclaim the so-called independence of a portion of Poland. Germany is preparing to intensify her production of guns and munitions, and though she has all she needs in the way of iron and steel, she finds it very difficult, if not impossible in the present state of affairs, to increase her capacity for manufacturing big guns. Big gun factories are not so easily installed as shell factories, which Germany has increased since the beginning of the war from eight to 1000. She is also faced at the present time with a scarcity of skilled labor. Now Poland, continues Max Hoeschler, whose iron trade was not able to compete with the cheap iron from southern Russia, has, for many years, given herself to the production of machinery of the very first quality, consequently she possesses factories which are fitted with the latest technical improvements. It is these factories which the Germans want to make use of. It is true that the Russians, when they evacuated Poland, took the precaution of dismantling some of the factories and removing the plant. Most of these were in Warsaw; but a very large number nearer the Prussian frontier remained intact. It will be all the more easy for Germany to make use of Poland's capacities for turning out machinery, owing to the fact that she possesses iron mines in working order; and that all the accessories needed for the manufacturing process can be made on the spot. Instead of having to be sent from Essen or other German producing centers.

The output of the Polish iron mines has been valued at 33,700,000 tons, corresponding to 10,784,000 tons of metal. There are also reserves probably amounting to 266,000,000 tons. It is further to be remarked that the iron of Poland is not the "minette" of which the Germans have a plentiful supply in Lorraine, but hematite, from which is produced, Martin steel, indispensable in the manufacture of big guns.

Max Hoeschler calculates that if the Germans were to set going five or six of the principal furnaces in Poland (there were 11 in full swing at the beginning of the war), 300 or 400 tons of Martin steel could be produced. The coke necessary for the furnaces would have to be sent from Germany, since the available coal in Poland is not suited to the making of coke. As for the shortage of labor in Germany, the writer quotes statistics which show that though the supply was equal to the demand up to April, 1915, since then there has been serious difficulty in providing the labor required. Germany endeavored to meet the situation by enlisting the help of women. But apparently the effort was not successful, judging from the reports drawn up by the large metallurgical societies. In the mines the Germans have been reduced to feeding the furnaces with rubbish abandoned for at least 50 years, and which only contains from 22 to 24 per cent of iron.

In Russian Poland there is a large supply of skilled labor. As soon as the invasion of the country had been completed Germany proceeded to supply her need of labor from Polish sources. The labor bureau in Warsaw organized by the German authorities had sent over 15,271 workmen into Germany and placed 11,059 in Poland, a total of 26,330 workmen. The amount of satisfaction which the German employers get from these workmen, who for the most part have been forced to work, is seen from the report of the association of German ironmasters issued in April last. It says: "As for the workmen coming from occupied countries, especially those from Poland, it must be said that they have gravely infringed the discipline necessary in commercial enterprises. It is to be regretted that the share-holders at a recent meeting that all that the 7500 Polish workmen whom they employed demanded was to be sent back to their own country. He made it plain that it was useless to expect very much from them."

Since Polish workmen have accepted their deportation into Germany in this manner, it remains to be seen how the working class population of Poland will view Germany's latest effort to obtain their services. It is to be hoped that they will be clear sighted enough not to fall into the trap which has been laid for them by the house of Hohenzollern.

HAMMOND PROSPERITY PARADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HAMMOND, La.—This small but prosperous town has organized a yearly prosperity parade, the first of which will be held next February, when strawberries, one of the principal crops of this section, are at their best. The women of the town have formed the Prosperity Parade Association, and propose to make it an annual affair.

FLIGHT FROM MEXICO UNDER DIFFICULTIES

Trying Financial Circumstances There Last Summer Described and the Sudden and Uncomfortable Exodus of Aliens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Describing conditions in Mexico just before and during the exodus of Americans and other foreigners in June and July, last, one of the refugees gives this picture of affairs at that date:

"During the past six months or more the financial conditions of the country had been steadily and rapidly growing worse, more difficult for all as the Veracruz paper money which was made of forcible acceptance was being constantly printed and put into circulation until many merchants declared that they must close their places of business as they much preferred to keep their goods rather than accept paper money of so uncertain a value. "A decree was then issued by the Government to the effect that all places of business that should close their doors would immediately have the Government seal placed upon them and would remain sealed until such time as the Government should decide to sell the stock at auction, give 20 per cent of the proceeds for charitable purposes, pay themselves for selling and the remainder would then be turned over to the owner, who would never be given a license to do business in Mexico."

"On June 1 First Chief Carranza announced to the public by means of a letter published in one of the Mexican dailies that the Veracruz issue of currency represented a sacred debt of honor on the part of the Constitutionalist cause to the entire Republic, and that not a penny of it would ever be repudiated. Naturally, this caused all to feel more security in accepting more freely the currency in exchange for their merchandise."

"On Friday, June 9, a decree was issued that after Monday, June 12, all bills of the Veracruz issue of the denominations of \$100, \$50 or \$20 (pesos) would become null and void, but that they would be of forcible acceptance until the night of the 12th, thus giving only two working days in which to dispose of those bills either by discounting them at ruinous rates of discount to the holders or by compelling innocent merchants to accept them in exchange for merchandise; or a policeman could be called to arrest those who refused them when they would be taken to a police station where they would be compelled to accept them or be heavily fined or both. "Consternation" reigned and "panic" naturally followed, each one trying to save himself at the cost of his neighbor, the Constitutionalist officers being especially active in disposing of their large rolls of bills. The Government also declared that the new 'inconvertible' or non-counterfeitable bills then ready to be issued might be purchased at the rate of eight for one by the bills of denominations of \$10, \$5, \$2 and \$1 (pesos). "The Veracruz bills of these lower denominations could be used in payment of street car fares at 10 cents on the dollar or be used at same rates in payment of Government taxes. All realized that the new bills had no more security than the old, but they were of forcible acceptance."

"About this time the 'Carrizal incident' occurred in the northern part of the Republic. There was friction continually between United States troops there and the Mexicans of all factions. We heard rumors of doings in the North one day, only to have them denied the next and reaffirmed the next until no credence was given to any report. Then came a note from the Department of State, Washington, that all Americans who could leave their business should get out of the country at once. Anyone who remained did so at his own risk."

"All were asking what it meant: Was it intervention or was it war? What it none knew and it was not easy to see either to distinguish of their own business interests at a moment's notice to chance or to remain to try to save what little he could and by so doing subject himself and his family to whatever peril might be facing them. They were informed that United States Navy transport, then in Veracruz, would leave within a day or two; no one knew just when, but they might miss it if they did not leave at once."

"All British and American mining men in Pachuca had received notice that it was not safe to remain there longer, as the feeling against them was growing rapidly. Practically all left. Many who had no autos or other means of conveyance and not daring to trust themselves on the military trains, walked in to the city by night. "Through the influence and exertions of the British and United States legations, a train of box cars, which had been used for transporting troops, freight and cattle for the Government, was placed at the disposal of the legations for their nationals, each person paying his fare to the legations and the legations paying the Government. This fare was accepted in the Veracruz bills, at I believe, \$175 pesos, for each fare."

"Many hundreds, taking all of these and other difficult conditions into consideration, decided overnight to leave on this train, which was supposed to start at an early hour next morning, packing hurriedly and leaving their homes in care of Mexican servants or simply locking them and leaving them to their fate, and going to the train, momentarily expecting it to start. It did not leave until 8:30 p. m., the reason given being that the Govern-

ment was having difficulty in finding troops that wished to act as guards for the Americans."

"They went on a short distance from the city, where they stopped and remained over night, continuing the journey the next day to Veracruz. The cars were crowded with men, women and children, who used their baggage as seats and beds as best they could for the 36 hours."

"It was a disheartened lot of people who landed in Veracruz after dark and searched for accommodation for the night offered at exorbitant rates to those who found them. Many who were not able to pay slept on the ground in the parks until they could be taken out to the transport, where they were accommodated to the best ability of the officers in charge and taken to Tampa, Fla., where most of them were landed. About 80 or 90 remained on board, rejoining the 90 who were landed at New Orleans, as their homes were in the West or Middle West."

"On July 1 the bimonthly taxes on all business concerns were suddenly increased to nearly 12 times the former amount and at the same time the merchants were told that they might close by paying their employees three months' salary in advance and definitely giving up leases, moving all goods out of the place, a Government inspector being sent to make sure that the order had been complied with and the place empty before the license to close was granted."

"About 75 left at this time, we being among the number. When we left the 'Inconvertibles', which the Government declared worth 20 to 1, United States currency, had lowered in rating to 27, thus costing \$27 pesos to buy \$100 (dollars). Those having no bank account in the United States were indeed in sore plight. The fare to Veracruz at this time was 174 pesos ('Inconvertibles', or \$10 (dollars). These had to be purchased at the rate of eight for one, Veracruz."

"The trip to Veracruz was safely made, though at every stop the trainmen were repairing some parts of the running gear under our coach and I have no doubt the others were the same. Windows were broken, many seats dismantled and a general appearance of dilapidation and ruin was visible in the train service. While passing over the mountains, which are considered the most dangerous part of the journey, an advance train of guards was put on, as well as a rear guard on a coach attached to our train."

M. VELIMIROVIC ON RECORD OF SERBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—An address on Serbia was recently delivered in the Berkeley Hall, Glasgow, by M. Nicholas Velimirovic, professor of Belgrade University. After acknowledging the value of the services rendered to Serbia by Scottish units that had gone out to aid that country, the professor recalled that in early days when the Serbian people swayed between Paganism and Christianity they were quite dependent upon Byzantine culture and civilization. It was in the Ninth Century that the Serbians of the Balkans officially took the Christian faith, and ever since it has been interwoven in their history. After referring to the second glorious Christian period of Serbia's history, during which Nemanja formed all the small republics into one great Serbian state—a dynasty which ruled over 300 years—the lecturer traced the efforts of Turkey to conquer the Balkans, pointing out that Serbia took the lead in resisting Turkish rule. In the time of Edward III Serbia had as many inhabitants as England. Today the Serbians numbered no more than 3,000,000, because during 500 years of Turkish rule they had been almost exterminated. They had been handicapped also by the highway between East and West and stood in the way of periodic strife between Europe and Asia."

Since the beginning of the movement for the liberation of the Balkans in the Nineteenth Century Austria had done everything possible to strangle Serbia. The lecturer said he did not seek to defend the many dark spots in Serbian history, but the country had not been so black, so criminal, and so worthless as Germany, influenced by the Austrian court, had tried to picture it before the western world. Austrian and German agents had striven hard in the Balkans to represent also that Britain and Russia were the two most selfish nations in the world, and to show that their own peoples were the most civilized and the light of the world. No evil influence, however, could stem the tide of Serbia's national idealism, which was graven in the hearts of the people as in letters of stone after the Battle of Kosovo—Serbia must either be free from the Turks or perish. It was written again in the beginning of last century—either the Serbian nation must perish or must be victorious over Austria. Their people were much more disappointed with Christian Austrian rule than with Turkish rule. They were not fighting for an outlet to the sea, but for liberty and unity for the ideals for which their ancestors suffered, and for which, with the help of British soldiers, their own soldiers were now struggling on the field of battle. These ideals would never perish."

CAMPAIGN UPON ILLITERACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—Determined to blot out within the next three years white illiteracy in Hinds County, in which this city is located, an energetic group of workers known as the Hinds County illiteracy commission is gathering its forces for a campaign. This board was appointed in the summer following the organization of the State commission. The census of 1910 gave 3999 illiterates in the County of Hinds, 353 being adult whites.

BRITISH DEBATE HELD ON THE GREEK POSITION

Questions as to Attitude of United Kingdom Especially Regarding M. Venizelos Answered by Lord Robert Cecil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WESTMINSTER, England.—The House of Commons recently succeeded in securing a fairly lengthy debate on the situation in Greece, which has been causing some dissatisfaction, especially in regard to the Government's attitude toward M. Venizelos. The matter was raised by Mr. Ellis Griffith, Liberal, on the motion for the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Dillon, M. P., said an idea fatal to this nation was spreading abroad that whatever nation or body of men on the Continent declared itself friendly to this country was bound to suffer. It might be argued plausibly but not successfully that in the cases of Serbia and Rumania they were unable to aid; but that plea could not be urged in regard to M. Venizelos and those who spoke for the majority of the people of Greece. Surely they had not too many friends that they should turn their backs on M. Venizelos. Certain organs of the press were perpetually talking about the politicians having made a mess of the war. The politicians had done that because they had not controlled the soldiers. The hour had come, if the war was not to be lost by the General Staff, when the politicians and the House of Commons should reassert their rights and call those men to explain a policy which appeared absolutely fatuous and incapable."

Mr. R. McNeill, Unionist, characterized the recognition of two governments in Greece, one de jure and the other de facto, as absurd. He recommended that the precedent of King Otto who was deposed in 1862 on a British battleship should be brought to King Constantine's attention."

In his reply, Lord Robert Cecil was at pains to repudiate the idea that he had ever challenged the right of the House to inquire about or debate foreign policy. The House of Commons was responsible for all public affairs, but the Government had its own responsibility, and could not put any part of the responsibility on the shoulders of the House of Commons. That was all he had ever said, and it was perfectly sound constitutional doctrine."

Lord Robert then dealt with the idea that Britain should give a lead and declared that if one of the Allies had a view different from the other, as necessarily happened in alliances, from time to time, that country would be acting unfairly if it went before its parliament and said "we think so and so, but our allies think otherwise." The other allies would be entitled to say "you are trying to force us by an appeal to the public to change our opinion. That is not fair dealing." I quite agree, Lord Robert added, that an alliance in war is not an easy thing to carry on in any circumstances. This alliance has been carried on with an amazing want of friction, with a smoothness and general agreement and want of dispute and quarrel which has no precedent in history, and we want it to remain in that condition."

I do not want it to be understood for a moment that in this particular case we wanted any particular policy which the Allies would not follow, or they wanted a policy which we did not think right. So far as I am aware, we have agreed on every point. I do not say that there has not been discussion—there has necessarily been discussion—but we have been absolutely agreed. I do not want the House or any one else to think for a moment that there is any particular line of policy which this Government has pressed on the Allies and which has not been followed. My observations are general—in answer to the proposition that we ought to give a lead to the Allies, and I presume state what that lead is to the House of Commons."

Lord Robert passed from this to the anomalous position of a country with two governments and said the whole point really was that Venizelos, he understood, governed in the name of the King. All his acts were in the name of the King, and he was carrying on the King's Government on lines he considered ought to be followed for the whole of Greece. He was carrying on this Government in that part of Greece where he was established. In reply to a pointed interjection as to whether Venizelos' declaration of war was in the name of the King, Lord Robert said he did not know. These things being so, he continued, it was plain that the only de jure Government in Greece must be the Government of the King, and equally plain that they should not be recognizing facts as they actually were. They did not recognize M. Venizelos' Government as the de facto actual body which had the administration of the country in the district which he controlled."

Describing the circumstances of the formation of the neutral zone Lord Robert said the forces of M. Venizelos and the forces of the King came into collision at Ekaterina. It was felt that there was nothing to be gained and very much to be lost by the outbreak of civil war in Greece. It was decided that a neutral zone should be established between the two forces and that neither of them should be allowed to enter that neutral zone. Having decided that this was the best way of avoiding a collision between the two forces, the Allies intrusted the French military authorities with the execution of the policy, and the French military authorities, occupied

this zone. Lord Robert then warmly repudiated the idea that British policy was dictated by dynastic considerations. That was absolutely untrue. The idea that they were bolstering up the King for some private or personal reasons was absolutely untrue. So far as he understood, the policy of the Allies was simply to do what they thought best in their belligerent interests, and in the interests of Greece, and nothing else—absolutely nothing else. The idea that they were preparing or were willing to throw over M. Venizelos was equally untrue. They recognized the great services which he had rendered not only to Greece, but to themselves. They would never abandon M. Venizelos."

Lord Robert finally reassured the House that the Allies considered it proper to protect the friends of M. Venizelos from unjust and improper attacks, and on the subject of the country's disapproval of their policy said: as to the dissatisfaction and displeasure of the country, I must admit that is exceedingly likely to fall upon us whether we are right or wrong. We must submit to it; it is part of the price we have to pay in war. A Government is always unpopular in war. I do not say the government is perfect; but I do not agree with the hon. member for East Mayo that it would be a good thing for the Government to take out of the hands of the soldiers the conduct of the war—still less for the House of Commons to do so. With every respect for him and for the House, I do not think it would be a good plan for the House of Commons to take out of the hands of the Government the conduct of diplomacy and negotiations connected with the situation. We must each try to do our duty in the proper constitutional sphere allotted to us, and having done that we must try to put up with it, whether we are judged well or ill by our fellows."

GERMAN SCHEME TO HELP SOLVE HOUSING PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT, Germany.—A public meeting was held in Frankfurt-am-Main recently by an association which has been formed in that city to deal with one of the problems presented by the housing question which presses most for solution, namely that which concerns the providing of suitable dwellings for women living alone. It is mainly the cause of working women of the middle class which the association in question has espoused, the cause of teachers, workers in shops and offices and so on, earning from 200 to 300 marks a year, and who, if they do not live with relatives, usually take a furnished room, or live in boarding houses or homes. Such women, it is estimated, are able to spend from 400 to 700 marks on rent, and the great desire of most of them is to possess a dwelling that they can really call their own. In most large towns, however, the price they can pay is only sufficient for the hire of one or two rooms; separate flats could be obtained for the same price in working people's quarters, but these are usually situated at too great a distance from the districts in which such women are employed and from the social circles in which they move. In addition, moreover, the prejudice frequently encountered against having single women as tenants, there is the fact that most of the dwellings and rooms available are devoid of the comforts to which such women are accustomed, and especially lack those labor-saving devices the presence of which is of such importance for women who work away from home all day."

Despite much that has been done in the way of improving housing conditions in Frankfurt of late years, very little attention has so far been paid to the needs of this particular section of the population, and it was therefore good news for many to hear that an organization was being formed for that purpose. The preliminary preparations have been in progress for some time, and the form the organization was to take was a matter to which careful consideration was given. Eventually it was decided to form an association, rather than a joint-stock or a limited liability company, in order that the whole of membership might be wide and that those directly interested might share in the project as well as wealthier promoters of the scheme. The formation of a joint-stock or limited liability company would have meant that 100 marks or more would have had to be paid down for shares, whereas in the case of the association a rule has been made that no single investment may exceed 200 marks, and that this may be paid in monthly installments of 3 marks. Thus it has been made possible for those who will benefit by the association to provide its capital themselves, and to share its responsibilities."

The newly founded association has already made good headway, and a building project has been worked out, the first item of which will be the building of a house containing 16 separate dwellings, some of which will be composed of two rooms and a kitchen, others of two rooms with no actual kitchen, but with a cooking apparatus provided, and others of one room and a kitchen. In addition, every dwelling will be provided with a bath, central heating, a warm water supply, and other conveniences, and the building itself will be erected in pleasant grounds of its own. Arrangements have been made for the building to be begun as soon as peace is concluded, the city corporation having shown the greatest willingness to assist the association with regard to the acquisition of a site, and so on. As it is not yet known what the price of building material will be, it has not been possible at present to fix the rents of the dwellings. They are expected, however, to be cheaper than those in the hands of private owners, and will not be subject to increase,



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HONOR FOR BELGIAN PILOT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—His Majesty the King has been pleased, on the recommendation of the president of the Board of Trade, to award the silver medal for gallantry in saving life at sea to Mr. F. Verschueren, pilot of the Belgian tug Louisa, in recognition of his services in rescuing the shipwrecked crew of His Majesty's ship Coquette, in the North Sea, on March 7.

A STORY-PICTURE OF "MOORSIDE"

No Fewer Than 12,000 Munition Workers Will Be Employed in Factories Which Overlie British Peat Bog

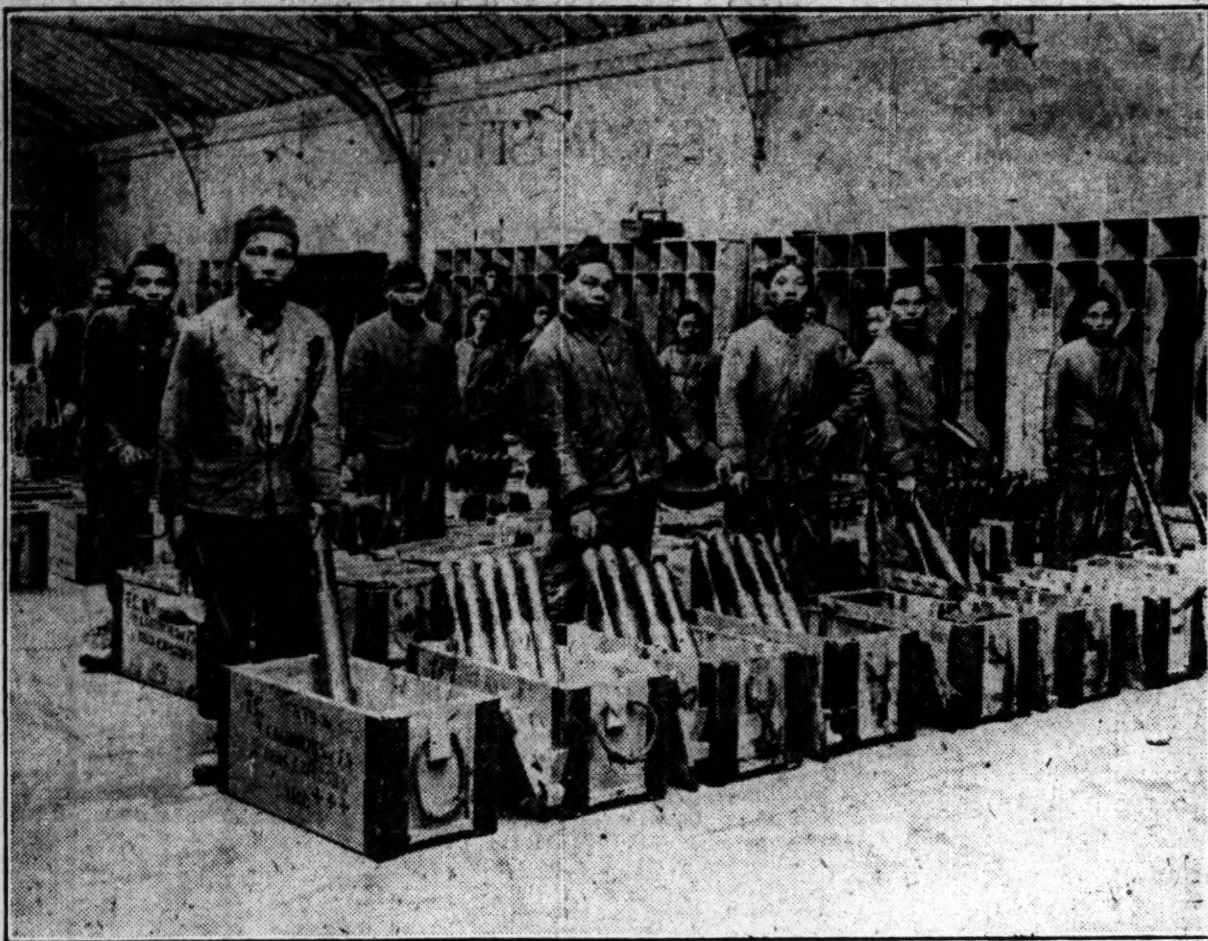
By SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE
LONDON, England.—One of the miracles of present day Britain is a place which we will call Moorside. Perhaps it is the most remarkable place in the world. Only a little more than a year ago, say September, 1915, it was a lonely peat bog fringing the sea, with a hinterland of desolate plain, over which the gulls swooped and screamed. Then the great hand of the Minister of Munitions was stretched out to this lonely and inhospitable waste, for it chanced to lie with good rail and water connections and not too remote from centers of coal and of iron. No money and no energy was spared, and half a dozen master builders took charge of the whole great scheme. It is a story which is more characteristic of Western America than of our sober British methods. The work went forward by day and by night. The place grew and grew and still is growing. Already it measures nine good miles one way with an average of one and a half the other. In the daytime there are at least 25,000 busy inhabitants. The greater part are the builders who still extend the township. The smaller are the munition workers who will occupy it all when it is finished. But even now, in its partially finished state, its products are essential to the war, and its output has entirely changed all the supply of the present and the expectations of the future. It is not yet fully manned—or should I say girded—but, when it is, not less than 12,000 munition workers will be running the miles of factories which overlie the peat bog of last summer. And it is not jerry-built—that is the wonder of it. In the center of the colony is a considerable nucleus of solid brick houses which should be good for a century or more. Here are the main offices, the telephone stations, the club for the staff (club spriters would describe the inmates better than club lancers in these strident parts), the hospital, the Cinema Theater, a row of shops, and a cluster of residential houses. Radiating out from this center are long lines of wooden erections to hold the workers, cottages for married couples, bungalows for groups of girls, and hostels which hold as many as 70 in each. This central settlement is where the people live—north and south of it where they work.

The one end may be called the raw material end, for all raw material needed is manufactured upon the spot. Here is a huge nitric acid plant. There further to the right is an even larger sulphuric acid installation. Some one—he must have been a chemist and probably a German—has said that the civilization of a nation can be measured by the amount of sulphuric acid which they use. Greece or Rome would come badly out of such a test, and I fear that for civilization, prosperity, which may be its exact opposite, is to be read. But this place, the town on the peat bog, has, as a fact, about doubled the British output of this basic substance. Hard by are the wide buildings where the raw cotton is stored, where the crude glycerine is refined, where the ether and alcohol are distilled, and where finally the perfect gun cotton is completed. Thence by little trains it is conveyed over yonder to that rising ground, which is called Nitro-glycerine Hill. You probably don't know it—certainly I did not—but glycerine cannot be pumped, and so, to move it along, the good old primitive force of gravity is summoned. Hence the Nitro-glycerine Hill. There the nitro-glycerine on the one side and the gun cotton on the other are kneaded together into a sort of porridge, which is the next stage of manufacture.

Look at these great leaden basins and pipes in which the stuff is handled. How is the leaden basin joined to the leaden pipe? Here is one of those queer little romances with which the history of industry abounds. Solder is impossible. The acids would dissolve it. Lead must be welded to lead. It is a rare and difficult trade, one that is handed down from father to son and held close in a narrow circle. A lead-burner is a man of power, a man to be approached with offerings and prayers when a job is to be done. His rarity and his exclusiveness were one of the difficulties which had to be met. He had to be induced to part with his mystery and teach it to others. But he proved to be a patriot like his fellows. Anyhow, the thing was done, as these great leaden tanks with their welded pipes will show. The lead must be as smooth as silk, too, upon the inner side. You are dealing with touchy ill-tempered stuff. The least friction and you will know it.

When I saw these enormous works and the evidences of lavish expenditure, I ventured to ask those in authority how the State was to get its money back when, in the dim and distant future, the new world would become ruined and disorganized by the war coming to an end. Was that old patient peat bog waiting so silently below finally to engulf the millions of the taxpayer? The reply was reassuring. All that I had seen up to that point was a good asset and of permanent value. It was all concerned with stuff which the arts of peace could readily absorb.

But now we went to the further end, where this privilege which we have traced in Italy reasoned into the fit food for our hungry guns. We can never beat Hindenburg until we have beaten Krupp, and that is what these



Natives of Annam in French munition factory

laughing khaki girls of Moorside and elsewhere are going to do. Hats off to the women of Britain! Even all the exertions of the militants shall not in future prevent me from being an advocate for their vote, for those who have helped to save the State should be allowed to help to guide it.

To the further end did we go then, passing great power houses and central controls upon the way (please don't forget, as you read, the year-old peat bog quivering underneath), and there we saw pressing and kneading and stuff like brown sugar being squeezed into brown macaroni and finally dried into black sticks, which are cut up and blended so as to get a standard strength. Here supervision is needed for a quiet cause. We take it for granted that a gunner shooting at three miles can speedily range on a mere slit in the ground. I saw with my own eyes a house at 6000 yards—lifted off the face of the earth at the fourth round. When you see the girls blending the stuff, with the finest care, to get the absolute standard, you begin to understand what lies behind it.

So much for the actual manufacture. I have said nothing of a military guard of over 1000 men, factory police, workmanlike women police, central bakeries, with 400 dozen loaves at a baking, central laundries, central kitchens with 8000 rations going out at every meal, cashiers who pay away £800 an hour in wages. And all this with the primeval ooze lying in stagnant pools around, the remains of the wilderness of September 12 months. Have I made out a case for my assertion that Moorside is one of the wonder spots on earth? It is but one out of nearly 40 which are working on similar tasks, but it is the newest and the largest, and the most remarkable. And who did all this? The soldier gets his mention, why not these picked generals of industry behind the lines? Those in authority we know, to them be all credit. But what about the men on the spot, the men who dug into the peat bog, who sank the foundations, who raised the town, who ran the works, who organized the plant in which, in one item alone, produces more in a month than all pre-war Britain in a year. Alas that their names may not be mentioned. They come from all parts of the British Empire, but especially from overseas. The magic builder who guides the army of 15,000 workers is Mr. P., an Englishman. Beside him are a little band of enthusiasts upon explosives, drawn from all ends of the Empire. At one meeting at Nitro-glycerine Hill it chanced that every man present was a South African. There is "G," an American by nationality, a South African in experience, a man with a drive like a steam piston. There is "B," also of South Africa, there is "C" of India, there is "L" of Australia, and there is Major C. on the military, and Mr. H. on the financial side. These are some of the miracle workers of Moorside.

There are two hampering difficulties which will, no doubt, be overcome like all else, but which have held matters back. They are drink and labor. As to the latter the labor unions have acted in a way which calls for the acknowledgment and gratitude of the Nation. What they had won during a long and weary fight they renounced for the sake of their country. It is among the great sacrifices of the war and full faith should be kept with them afterwards.

But the faulty national teaching of all these years cannot be eradicated in individuals. There is still a lurking feeling that patriotism is an affair of politics and a tendency to think of one's own ease and advantage rather than the country's need. "There are splendid fellows among them, but on the whole the girls are more patriotic than the men." That was the conclusion of one who knew. Perhaps it is that a man's patriotism is a more silent emotion. Let us hope so.

And lastly there is the perennial question of the drink. There also the girls have an enormous advantage. There is not much drinking among the munition workers here. Their conditions are regular and comfortable.

One comes away from Moorside marveling at the adaptability of the Nation, at its power of improvisation, at its reserve of energy, and at the promise which all these qualities give for our future place among mankind.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—One of the most remarkable facts since the beginning of the war is the way in which the French colonies have risen to the support of the Mother country. At first it was subscriptions towards Red Cross organizations which came pouring in, then provisions of foodstuffs, and lastly men. From distant Indo-China have come thousands of Annamites, who, together with the Kabyles of Algiers, are working in the munition factories of France. Every one knows the part which the French Colonial troops have played at the front, and one hardly opens a paper without seeing something of the way in which General Lyautey is upholding the prestige of France in Morocco.

SOCIALISM AND PEACE VIEWED BY DR. VIKTOR ADLER

Summary Given of Speech by Leader of the Social Democratic Party in Austria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA, Austria.—Following upon the Socialist conference recently held in Berlin, the Austrian Social Democrats also held a conference for the first time since the war at the beginning of November. The report of the proceedings issued by the Arbeiter Zeitung, the official organ of the party, suffered severely at the hands of the censor, and it was only after a considerable interval that the paper was able to publish a summary of the speech made by Dr. Viktor Adler, the leader of the Social Democratic party, in support of the main resolution put to the meeting. This resolution, which was adopted unanimously after a short debate, registered the demand of the conference that it should at last be clearly proclaimed that Austria-Hungary was ready for peace, that her aim was still that announced at the outset, namely, one of defense merely, and in no way one of conquest which would not only involve fresh dangers of war for the future, but must also become a source of ruin for the State itself. A declaration was also demanded to the effect that Austria-Hungary was ready to cooperate in the establishment of a new European international code, and was willing to conform to a new European community.

Dr. Adler, who chose as his subject "The Proletariat and Peace," referred first of all to the position of the proletariat during the war, and the differences of opinion that had sprung up among Social Democrats. Whatever view, however, was taken of the causes and antecedents of the war, of the attitude of the proletariat toward it, and of what had come to be known as "the policy of August the 4th," there could be no doubt, he said, that their highest duty now was to hold out, and at the same time to support anything that might bring the end of the war nearer. The Austrian Socialists, he added, together with those of Germany and Hungary, had already declared during the first year of war what in their opinion was necessary to bring about peace.

Turning to the motion before the meeting, Dr. Adler maintained that it was perfectly permissible to call upon any government to assert its readiness for peace, that was, its readiness to enter into negotiations, and that the most important political demand of the moment was that the Government should solemnly proclaim the war to be one of defense. He then gave an account of a communication addressed by the Austrian party to the International Socialist Bureau in connection with the conference of neutral Socialists. In this, he said, it expressed the opinion that much as was desired, it could scarcely be arranged for before the end of the war.

As for matters concerning the Austrian party in particular, it wrote that it was for peace without conquests, and desired for Austria a free Poland, free Balkan countries, and, as far as possible, a free and voluntary union of these states with Austria, which must become a democratic federal state if it was to continue to exist. The communication further expressed

the Austrian party's conviction that the restoration of a European code of international law was a necessary condition for the coming peace and for its permanence, but that this code must be more comprehensive and compelling than the former one. This code, it went on, could not be set up by force or ostracism, but only on the basis of the recognition that all peoples and their governments needed to be secured from a fresh catastrophe, so that voluntary conformity and submission to a new interstate community would make the establishment of the code possible. One of the most necessary and important sections of this code, it added, must be a system of regulations concerning the freedom of the seas, abolishing prize law and consequently limiting naval armaments, and neutralizing interoceanic waterways.

Both Bethmann-Hollweg and Tisza, Dr. Adler continued, had declared their "readiness for peace," and named the enemy for the continuance of the war, but neither of them had stated clearly and definitely the basis on which they would be willing to make peace. Much as he deplored this delay, however, he recognized that it was impossible for statesmen to express their inmost thoughts until negotiations were actually opened. That, he thought, nevertheless, ought not to prevent the opening of those negotiations at all. Meanwhile, he pointed out, Entente statesmen were contentedly insisting that they were fighting in the interests of democracy, and he insisted that it was most important that the governments of the central European states should strike this weapon out of their hands by proclaiming that they would not resist the reordering of Europe on that basis, and thus remove the greatest obstacle to peace. Such a declaration, he considered, would have all the more effect in that it was evident that public opinion was awakening in England and France, a point which was illustrated by the fact that there was only one item on the agenda for the approaching conference of Entente Socialists, namely that animosity, whether economic or political, must cease to obtain among Socialists after the war, and that the peace concluded must be a real one.

Finally Dr. Adler declared that he had no fears for the future of Socialism, and of the Internationale, and denied that the war had deepened racial animosity. Do not look on what I am going to say as a paradox, he said: I am convinced that the nations have even drawn nearer together. Not in vain are Germans imprisoned in Russia, and Russians in Germany. The men will come back different from what they were, and not worse. What and when the end will be I do not know; but I know that our convictions will not be altered, and will not be refuted by the war. And I also know that the international solidarity of the proletariat will be stronger, firmer, and clearer after the war than before.

Whatever doubts we may have let us not doubt of the proletariat, of its mission, and of its triumph.

CALIFORNIA BECOMES BEET SUGAR STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—High prices for beet sugar have so stimulated interest in its production in this State that California now ranks second only to Colorado among the states of the Union as a producer of beet sugar, the average devoted to this product in California this year having totaled approximately 145,000.

As the European war not only put an end to the huge beet sugar production of Germany, Austria and Russia, but also cut off the beet seed supply, which was formerly procured from European countries, extensive experiments in seed production have been carried on in Utah and Idaho. A large seed crop was harvested in 1915 and an increased area was planted this year. Experiments in seed raising have also been made in California. Approximately 5000 acres in all were devoted to beet seed raising in the United States this year, this being about one-third of the acreage that will be necessary in order to make the United States independent of foreign countries in the supply of this product.

KANSAS' RECORD IS DEFENDED BY HER SENATORS

Statements Discrediting the Success of Prohibition in the State Corrected by Figures From Kansas Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Statements purporting to discredit the success of prohibition in Topeka and other Kansas cities, made during the recent debate in the Senate over the District of Columbia "dry" bill, are corrected by telegrams received from official sources in Kansas by Senators Curtis and Thompson, which were read to the Senate. In one instance it is shown that a statement as to the quantity of a certain class of liquor shipped into Topeka had been exaggerated to the extent of 30 times the actual official statistics.

The telegrams were received respectively from O. K. Swazy, county clerk at Topeka; F. M. Blackmar, of the Kansas University; and Mayor C. W. Green of Kansas City, Mo. Professor Blackmar declares, "In their vilification of Kansas, liquor advocates seem to have lost all standards of truth and honesty."

Mr. Swazy's telegram corrects the statement of Senator Martine of New Jersey that "during the month of September, 1913, there were imported into the city of Topeka 90,062 gallons of whiskey, to say nothing of beer," and reads as follows:

"Answering telegram concerning liquor shipments in Topeka during September, 1913: The statement on the floor of the Senate is the same misstatement that has been bandied about by the liquor leagues and brewers in every wet and dry fight from Washington, D. C., to the State of Washington in the last three years. I have tonight made compilation of receipts according to reports of all express and railroad companies for September complete. The 2823 shipments totaled 29,079 gallons, of which 26,404 were beer and the balance other liquors, as whisky, wine and alcohol, an average of 1.6 gallons per inhabitant. I have written 100 letters denying this same story and proving the records."

In reply to the statement of Senator Reed of Missouri that there was as much drunkenness in any city in Kansas as will be found in any city of the same size in Illinois, in Arkansas, in New York, or in Missouri, Mr. Curtis received the following telegram from Professor Blackmar, former assistant attorney-general of Kansas:

"As assistant attorney-general, I have made careful investigation of liquor shipments into every county in Kansas during the year 1914. The average per capita shipment of all kinds of liquor, including alcohol, was 2.47 gallons. Allowing for consumption not recorded in shipments, the annual consumption did not exceed three gallons per capita. In the same year the average per capita consumption in the United States was 22.5 gallons. In their vilification of Kansas, liquor advocates seem to have lost all standards of truth and honesty."

The charge of Senator Reed that beer was being openly delivered in Kansas City, Kan., and "the implied charge," at least, that it was under some authority of the State or city, Senator Thompson answers in the following telegram from Mayor Green:

"Liquor is not delivered by breweries, and there has not been a brewery wagon in Kansas City, Kan., since November, 1915. Breweries have been perpetually enjoined by the Supreme Court of Kansas from doing business in Kansas. The only beer delivered in Kansas City, Kan., is delivered by express companies upon bona fide orders given and paid for in Kansas City, Mo. There is absolutely no agreement or arrangement with any brewery or anyone else for delivery of beer in Kansas City, Kansas City, Kan., has prosecuted 15 or 20 express companies and others for delivering illegal orders in Kansas City, Kan. Drunkenness has decreased in Kansas City, Kan., 80 per cent in the last five years. Some get drunk in Kansas City, Mo., and come across the State line into Kansas City, Kan."

On the Senate floor, in referring to the telegram received from Professor Blackmar, Senator Curtis spoke as follows:

"There no doubt was some drunkenness in some of the larger cities in Kansas for a few years after the law was first enacted in 1881, but I submit there never was a time in the State when the conditions were such as to justify the remarks of the junior Senator from Missouri; and if the State did have so much drunkenness in a few places, which I deny, he is not justified in making such remarks about the whole State."

"I do not think any reasonable man, after having listened to the dispatch I have just read, will believe the last remark made by the Senator from Missouri, that there was as much liquor drunk in the cities of Kansas as in other cities in wet states. Such a statement as that cannot be verified, and the facts do not warrant any assertion of that kind."

"The very fact that the State of Oklahoma, to the south of Kansas, years after Kansas had adopted prohibition and after the law had been tested in that State, adopted prohibition; and the fact that Colorado on the West, some years ago adopted prohibition; the further fact that Nebraska, on the north, and Kansas City, Mo., the home of the junior Senator from Missouri, went dry on Nov. 7 last, are the best evidence that the people who know Kansas and her conditions are willing to follow her lead. The reports on the conditions ex-

isting in Kansas in 1915 and 1916 are not in my possession; but I have looked over the reports of 1914, and find that 23 counties in Kansas did not have a prisoner in jail during that year; 48 counties did not send a prisoner to the penitentiary that year; 12 counties had not called a jury for the trial of a criminal case in a number of years; 20 counties did not have a prisoner in the State penitentiary; and in 1914 there were 740 prisoners in the State penitentiary, of whom 40 per cent were nonresidents of the State of Kansas. It seems to me that this record shows that the State of Kansas has but little crime, and it is in splendid condition. We of Kansas believe that much of this is due to our prohibitory liquor law and its strict enforcement."

"It is true, as stated by the junior Senator from Missouri, that our wonderful crops have brought to the State wealth and prosperity; but I desire to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the money derived from the sale of great crops has been expended in the education of our boys and girls, in sending the young men and women to college, in buying more land, in making greater and better improvements, and in the purchase of stock and machinery, and it has not been expended for alcoholic beverages. In conclusion, I contend that there is not a State in the Union today which can boast of a more honest, sober, orderly, liberty-loving and law-abiding people than the State of Kansas."

BALTIMORE PLEADS FOR BELGIAN EXILES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

BALTIMORE, Md.—Sentiment for the deported Belgians was registered in no uncertain manner here, when a protest mass-meeting was held and resolutions unanimously adopted to be transmitted to the White House. The purpose of the meeting, as expressed by its chairman, Dr. J. M. T. Finney, was to take some definite action in respect to the German atrocities in Belgium, to indicate to the President the sentiment in the community that supports the recent action of the Washington Government in its official protest to the German Government. It was not the intention, Dr. Finney insisted, to stir up hatred or to engender animosities, but so to champion the Belgian cause that the voice of the protestants might go forth and be heard in places where good would result. This voice, he said, might carry even across the sea.

Much of the evidence upon which the arraignment of Germany was predicated was embodied in two letters which the chairman read, one from Cardinal Mercier and the other from Maurice Maeterlinck. Both told of cruelties practiced by the Germans. Cardinal Mercier's letter stated that thousands of the Belgians were deported daily.

"DRY" CAMPAIGN STARTS IN CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Following a meeting of prohibition and temperance leaders from all parts of the State in this city recently, the announcement was made that the prohibition campaign for 1918 had already begun. A committee of 14 was appointed to carry on the work and a state-wide convention will be held early in the spring. The nature of the measure or measures that will be submitted to the people has not yet been determined.

An energetic newspaper campaign for the strict regulation of the liquor traffic is being carried on in San Francisco and other cities in an endeavor to obviate the necessity of total prohibition. The movement seems to be attracting considerable support and several reforms are said to have been put into effect in different parts of the State.

Plans for the State Prohibition Party campaign for 1917 and 1918 call for the raising of a fund of \$100,000 to be expended in the five southern congressional districts of the State for the election of Prohibition Party congressmen and prohibitionists to the State Legislature. A substantial beginning has already been made in the raising of this fund.

NEW KENTUCKY LAWS PROPOSED

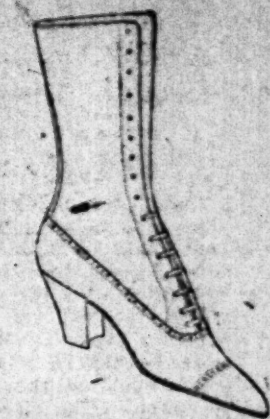
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The State Tax Commission appointed by Governor Stanley to frame tax laws to be submitted to the next Legislature, has reported. The chief provisions are: Tax rate of 40 cents per \$100, intangible personal property, to be assessed at a fair cash value for State purposes only, machinery, raw material and products in process of manufacture relieved of all except the State tax of 40 cents; farm implements and machinery in use on farms relieved of local taxation; rate of 10 cents per \$100 on bank deposits, banks being permitted to assume payment and relieve the depositor; recording tax of 25 cents per \$100 on all mortgages. The tax rate is now 55 cents.

VANCOUVER SHELTER SOLD
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Ladysmith smelter, previously belonging to the Tye Copper Company, an English concern, has just been acquired by New York capitalists, and as soon as extensions and improvements involving an outlay of \$100,000 can be made will be in condition to produce blister copper, whereas formerly it could only produce the copper matte.

Andrew Alexander
543 FIFTH AVENUE
New York



WHITE buckskin shoes for southern resort wear are available here in a broad variety of regulation and advanced styles. This material is the most serviceable for beach wear and is cool and comfortable. Women's high lace boots, \$8 and \$12; pumps and oxfords, \$7 and \$9. Mail Service

The Call of California and the Favored Way

California—the land of bluest skies and sun-kissed waters, California—the land of flowers, where summer seems perpetual, California—the coastal gem of the Pacific—awaits you with open arms. Reach her via Rock Island—El Paso Southwestern—Southern Pacific on the "Golden State Limited" or "Californian"—superb limited trains, whose steel cars fly direct over the most comfortable route of lowest altitudes, through scenes of thrilling interest.

The military encampments at El Paso and West provide a continuous panorama every loyal American should see. Tickets permit ten day stopover at El Paso.

No quicker time—no better service via any route to Southern California. Less than three days—Chicago-St. Louis to Los Angeles—no extra fare.

Tickets, reservations and California literature (on request) at Rock Island Travel Bureau, 343 Old South Bldg. S. L. Parrott, G. N. E. A. Phone Main 2240.—Advertisement.

FINE FURS

FULLER-COBB COMPANY
If you do not live in the big city shops the Fur Coat, Neckpiece or Hat just to your liking in quality and price, send us stating your wants and we are quite sure we can please you from one of the choicest stocks of furs in New England.

Fuller-Cobb Company, Furriers of Satisfaction goes with every sale. We will send to any reliable person garments or small furs, on approval, express prepaid. There will be no obligations whatever. LET US SERVE YOU

We Make Over and Repair All Kinds of Fur and Fur Garments Address

FULLER-COBB CO. ROCKLAND, MAINE.

MR. DAVIS, Fur Department.

Marriage Invitations

Announcements, Calling Cards, Fine Stationery, Monograms, Address Dies.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention

Dempsey & Carroll

431 FIFTH AVENUE Between 32 and 33 Streets NEW YORK CITY

Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

Phone Beach 6000

Our Only Store 124 Tremont St., Boston

Flowers Delivered Anywhere in United States at a Few Hours' Notice

California Marmalade

Pure Fruit and Sugar

I will send you by prepaid express four pound packages of fresh marmalade, either ORANGE (sweet) or GRAPEFRUIT (tart) for one dollar bill, check, or postoffice money order.

H. F. D. KINGSBURY, Redlands, California. (Where the Oranges come from)

Massachusetts Trust Co.

UPTOWN OFFICE

BEGIN THE NEW YEAR

by opening a Savings Account. 4% has always been paid. Deposits go on interest first of each month.

238 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Use-A-Diary?

We have over 150 styles, from the small pocket size to the large desk diary.

The Famous DAMON'S

7 Square

Franklin

Entire Wheat Flour

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THURSDAY

Tremont Street
Near West,
Boston

Chandler & Co.

Established
Nearly a Century

THURSDAY

THE LAST EVENT IN
A SERIES OF
GREAT YEARLY SALES

January Clearance Sale

An Absolute Clearance of All Surplus Merchandise Throughout the Entire Store

Prices About One-Quarter to One-Half Less

CHARGE PURCHASES
ON BILLS OF
FEBRUARY FIRST

26-35.00 to 45.00 Semi-Dress Suits.....	35.00
19-25.00 to 35.00 Tailored Suits.....	15.00
24-35.00 to 55.00 Dress Suits.....	35.00
27-35.00 to 45.00 Extra Suits.....	35.00
8-45.00 to 55.00 Velvet Suits.....	45.00
11-55.00 to 65.00 Dress Suits.....	45.00
14-25.00 to 35.00 Sport Suits.....	15.00
14-25.00 to 100.00 Elaborate Dress Suits.....	65.00
18-45.00 to 48.00 Extra Suits.....	35.00
7-55.00 to 65.00 Velvet Suits.....	45.00
35-50.00 Navy Broadcloth Suits.....	25.00
17-55.00 to 65.00 Extra Suits.....	45.00

22-25.00 to 35.00 Semi-Dress Suits.....	35.00
22-25.00 to 35.00 Broadcloth Suits.....	15.00
27-45.00 to 55.00 Fur Trimmed Suits.....	35.00
16-45.00 to 60.00 Dress Suits.....	35.00
18-25.00 to 35.00 Tailored Suits.....	15.00
14-25.00 to 100.00 Elaborate Dress Suits.....	65.00
9-25.00 Velvet Check Suits.....	15.00
2-55.00 Brown Bolivia Suits.....	35.00
1-65.00 Plum Velvet Suit.....	55.00
16-35.00 and 45.00 Street Suits.....	35.00

10-10.50 to 25.00 Serge Dresses.....	15.00
10-10.50 to 35.00 Evening Dresses.....	25.00
17-25.00 and 35.00 Evening Dresses.....	15.00
11-10.50 Evening Dresses.....	15.00
2-75.00 Velvet Afternoon Dresses.....	45.00
8-58.00 Evening Gowns, custom made.....	45.00
2-48.00 Satin Afternoon Dresses, custom made.....	25.00
15-15.00 and 16.75 Serge Dresses.....	10.00

22-25.00 Georgette and Velvet Blouses.....	15.00
17-6.50 Georgette and Lace Waists.....	3.50
31-6.50 to 9.50 Suit Waists.....	5.00
11-9.50 Semi-Dress Georgette Waists.....	7.50
9-9.75 to 12.50 Lingerie Waists.....	7.50
5-14.50 Fancy Lace Waists.....	7.50
3-17.50 Embroidered Velle Waists.....	10.50
22-25.00 Russian Blouses.....	15.00
27-8.50 Lingerie Waists.....	2.50
27-5.75 Georgette Waists, large sizes.....	1.50
7-1.05 to 2.25 Lingerie Waists.....	1.25
11-8.05 to 4.50 Striped Linen Waists.....	1.95
1-22.50 Drusy Black Chiffon Blouses.....	15.00
1-29.50 Plum Georgette Blouses.....	10.00

22-35.00 to 45.00 Street Coats.....	25.00
11-75.00 to 85.00 Evening Wraps.....	45.00
10-45.00 to 55.00 Velvet Coats.....	35.00
9-35.00 to 45.00 Mixture Coats.....	25.00
2-50.00 Bolivia Coats.....	35.00
1-22.50 Pencil Coat.....	15.00
12-25.00 Cape Coats.....	15.00
12-35.00 and 100.00 Evening Wraps.....	25.00
1-35.00 Satin Evening Wraps.....	25.00
2-25.00 Wool Pencil Coats.....	15.00

27-16.75 Silk Dresses.....	12.50
18-40.00 to 19.50 Serge Dresses.....	15.00
8-10.75 Evening Dresses.....	15.00
10-10.75 to 15.00 Serge Dresses.....	7.50
14-16.75 Serge Dresses.....	15.00
45-10.00 to 15.00 Serge Dresses.....	15.00
2-25.00 Crepe Meteor Dresses.....	15.00

27-16.75 Silk Dresses.....	12.50
18-40.00 to 19.50 Serge Dresses.....	15.00
8-10.75 Evening Dresses.....	15.00
10-10.75 to 15.00 Serge Dresses.....	7.50
14-16.75 Serge Dresses.....	15.00
45-10.00 to 15.00 Serge Dresses.....	15.00
2-25.00 Crepe Meteor Dresses.....	15.00

This Clearance Sale is taken advantage of by several of Chandler & Co.'s principal importers and manufacturers for the clearance of their surplus stocks, and they contribute to it some of their very finest merchandise, which Chandler & Co. offer at the prices current in the sale.

Descriptions are eliminated—quantity, original value and price are all that are mentioned.

WOMEN'S GOWNS

11-45.00 to 55.00 Evening Dresses.....	35.00
12-35.00 to 40.00 Street Dresses.....	25.00
8-25.00 to 29.50 Evening Dresses.....	15.00
4-125.00 Velvet Coat Dresses.....	35.00
9-35.00 to 75.00 Afternoon Gowns.....	45.00
15-25.00 Silk Street Dresses.....	15.00
12-35.00 to 35.00 Evening Dresses.....	25.00
29-45.00 to 50.00 Afternoon Gowns.....	35.00
10-35.00 to 75.00 Evening Dresses.....	45.00
15-35.00 to 40.00 Street Dresses.....	25.00
6-40.00 to 45.00 Black Evening Gowns.....	25.00
15-25.00 Serge Street Dresses.....	15.00
2-75.00 Velvet Coat Dresses.....	35.00
9-35.00 to 50.00 Serge Dresses.....	25.00
6-45.00 to 75.00 Black Dinner Gowns.....	45.00

ROBES AND TUNICS

5-25.00 to 35.00 Robes and Panels.....	15.00
2-45.00 Black Tunics.....	35.00
7-25.00 to 40.00 Metal Emb. Tunics.....	15.00
1-58.00 Orchid Net Tunic.....	45.00
10-30.00 to 40.00 Metal Emb. Tunics.....	25.00
1-100.00 Spangled Wrap Pattern.....	45.00
2-15.00 to 25.00 Spangled Bodices.....	15.00

82-2.50 White Skirts.....	1.95
227-1.25 Nightgowns.....	1.00
18-75.00 Baglote Drawers.....	.45
20-2.50 to 4.50 Nightgowns.....	2.50
74-2.50 Combinations.....	1.55
115-2.50 and 2.75 Nightgowns.....	1.55
2-6.95 Crepe de Chine Gowns.....	6.55
22-35.00 Batiste Corset Covers.....	.45
8-5.00 Silk Nightgowns.....	4.00
30-1.55 Nightgowns.....	1.55

CORSETS

102 prs.—Chandler Special Corsets.....	2.54
12 prs.—Chandler Special Corsets.....	1.55
130 prs.—5.00 Elvira Corsets.....	3.95

PETTICOATS

2-5.00 Chiffon Taffeta Petticoats.....	3.95
1-16.50 Model Petticoat.....	10.50
1-5.00 White Dame Petticoat.....	3.95
1-6.50 Chiffon Taffeta Petticoat.....	5.55
74-Special Silk Jersey taffeta blouse.....	3.95

SEPARATE SKIRTS

5-Black Satin Skirts.....	8.75
11-Peppin and Serge Skirts.....	5.00
2-Tailored Serge Skirts.....	7.50
2-Black Chiffon Cloth Skirts.....	8.75

MILLINERY

16-7.50 and 10.00 Tailored Hats.....	5.00
6-35.00 to 45.00 Dress Hats.....	25.00
15-10.00 to 15.00 Semi-Dress Hats.....	7.50
8-15.00 to 20.00 Fur Trimmed Hats.....	10.00
2-25.00 Wistaria Dress Hats.....	15.00
3-35.00 Gold Lace Hats.....	10.00

NECKWEAR

98-1.75 to 2.00 Vests, Sets, Collars.....	.50
41-25 to 30 Collars and Vests.....	.10
12-2.00 Hand Embroidered Neck Collars.....	1.00
38-1.50 to 2.50 Vests, Stocks, etc.....	1.00
110-1.50 to 1.00 Collars, Vests, etc.....	.25

HANDKERCHIEFS

Women's Handkerchiefs, 1-16-inch hem.....	8 for 1.00
Women's Handkerchiefs, 1-16-inch hem.....	8 for 1.00
Men's and Women's Initial.....	8 for 1.00
Women's Barred, hemstitched.....	.15

SCARVES-VEILS

5-8.50 Black Lace Scarves.....	3.50
1-25.00 White Spangled Scarf.....	5.50
1-38.50 Beaded Scarf.....	15.50
35-Chiffon Cloth Veils.....	1.95

Quantities and prices are subject to revision, as the goods are on sale as this advertisement is printed. If any should be sold when called for, we will try to substitute a like value.

156 prs.—75 to 1.25 Silk Hose, irregular.....	.50
10 prs.—2.00 to 2.25 Black Silk Hose.....	1.50
34 prs.—.35 to .50 Odd Hose.....	.50
15 prs.—2.00 Clocked White Silk.....	1.50
94 prs.—1.00 Silk Hose.....	1.50
115 prs.—1.25 to 1.50 Silk Hose.....	1.50
103 prs.—1.00 to 1.50 Silk Hose, irregular.....	1.50

SWEATERS-KNIT UNDERWEAR

7-6.95 Sport Sweaters.....	3.95
2-18.50 Silk Sweaters.....	12.50
1-29.50 White Silk Sweater.....	12.50
2-5.00 Pure Wool Sweaters.....	3.95
4-6.95 Wool Slipovers.....	3.95
6-1.00 Wool Scarfs.....	.55
58-2.00 Glove Silk Union Suits.....	1.55
38-2.25 Sterling Union Suits.....	1.05
67-3.00 Colored Glove Silk Bloomers.....	1.95
48-1.75 Silk Vests, large sizes.....	1.50
39-50 Children's Underwear, broken size.....	.39

GLOVES

300 prs.—1.65 Pique Gloves.....	1.39
74 prs.—1.80 French Kid, 2-class.....	1.15
61 prs.—1.50 Pique Gloves.....	1.39
42 prs.—2.00 Gauntlet Gloves.....	1.50
48 prs.—3.50 Glove Kid, 16-button.....	1.95
19 prs.—4.00 White Glove, 16-button.....	2.50

JEWELRY

9-8.00 Imported Jet Brooches.....	1.50
6-5.50 Necklaces.....	.25
12-1.50 Pique Neckties.....	.25
10-50 and 1.00 Sundries.....	.25

LEATHER GOODS

17-3.95 Vanity Bags, some soiled.....	1.95
12-3.95 Pique Silk Bags.....	1.95
5-3.95 Velvet Bags.....	1.95
10-3.50 to 4.50 White Silk Bags.....	1.95
4-5.00 Leather Vanity Purses.....	1.95

LACES AND TRIMMINGS

628 yds.—50 to 1.00 Laces, Trimmings.....	.25
72 yds.—1.00 to 1.50 Laces, Trimmings.....	.50
85 yds.—1.50 Cotton Net.....	1.25
351 yds.—3.95 to 5.00 Laces, Trimmings, etc.....	1.95
50 yds.—2.00 to 3.00 Laces, Trimmings.....	.50
382 yds.—1.50 to 2.00 Laces, Trimmings.....	1.50
47 yds.—5.00 to 6.00 Laces, Trimmings.....	2.50
27-5.50 Hand Emb. Bands.....	1.95

SMALLWARES

28-Bunches English Tape.....	.20
42-Polishing Cloth Hangers.....	.10
162-Hall Chair Covers.....	.65
7-Tuckaway Tables.....	2.50
71-Linen Corset Laces.....	.05

HELP IN DRIVING DRINKERS FROM CARS PROMISED

Efforts of the transportation companies, operating in Greater Boston, to improve conditions of travel by prohibiting intoxicated and other obnoxious persons from riding in the cars, especially late at night, will have the support of the prosecuting authorities of Suffolk County, according to District Attorney Pelletier, who declares that the public is entitled to protection against offensive conditions.

On last Saturday night the transportation companies put into full operation their plans to provide better conditions for the traveling public. Special police officers were detailed to the North and South stations and to the Dudley Street and Sullivan Square terminal stations of the Elevated. These officers turned back hundreds of persons whom they considered would be objectionable to the vast majority of the patrons of the companies.

On being refused admittance to the stations, these persons returned to the streets where the regular police officers placed many of them under arrest on charges of drunkenness. In this manner the police arrested 551 men and 36 women. The Hanover Street station, covering the police district in which the North Station is located, booked 184 persons on charges of drunkenness between 6 p. m. and midnight, Saturday. There were almost as many taken to the La Grange Street station, from the police district which includes the South Station.

Nearly all the persons placed under arrest on the charge of drunkenness were held in the police stations all night and then removed to the city prison the following morning. After signing the regular parole certificates in which they acknowledged that they had been guilty of drunkenness and stated that this was the first time they had been arrested for this misdemeanor, they were released by the probation officers, without being brought into court.

The saloons were closed Sunday and during the holiday Monday so that the special officers of the company relaxed their vigilance somewhat. Last night, however, they renewed their activities and refused to allow about 100 objectionable persons to enter the stations. These persons subsequently fell into the hands of the police.

When the attention of District Attorney Pelletier was called to certain activities to arouse sympathy for those who had incurred the penalties of the new regulations, he said:

"The sober patrons of any transportation company are entitled to protection against the language, rowdiness and unpleasant aspects of a drunken man. I do not believe that any company would put an intoxicated person off a car at any point on its line, but rather turn such persons over to the police."

"I do not see how I could do anything toward compelling transportation companies to carry intoxicated persons, or to prevent such companies from enforcing one of their regulations. If those persons, who have been placed under arrest as the result of such a regulation, appeal to a higher court, it will be my duty to prosecute them as rigidly as in what might seem to be a more important case."

Medical Examiner Timothy Leary thought the transportation companies put their new regulations into operation without giving sufficient warning. He endorsed the movement and expressed the hope that the regulations would not only provide better conditions for the traveling public but also tend to reduce the amount of drunkenness.

PARK POLICE CAUSE TAKEN UP

At a meeting of the executive board of the Boston Central Labor Union last night it was voted to call the attention of the Metropolitan Park Commission to the charges that policemen under its control are deprived of the one day off in 15 allowed by law during the summer months.

PRESS ASSERTS
GERMANY HAS
EVADED ISSUE

Promptness of Her Answer to Note From United States Taken to Indicate Her Great Anxiety to Bring About Peace

New York and New England newspapers comment as follows on Germany's prompt reply to the peace note of President Wilson:

New York Tribune

If there was any doubt as to who would benefit by Mr. Wilson's peace gesture, it should be abolished now. Coolly, skillfully, completely, the Germans, in their response to Mr. Wilson's note, have turned that document to their own ends. The very promptness of their response shows their enthusiasm.

And what is the next step? Is Mr. Wilson to be blackmailed by the threat of a German submarine campaign into an endorsement of the German proposal for a conference of the belligerents? It is beyond all cavil that the underlying motive of his first action, disclosed by the hapless Lansing, was to prevent, if possible, a new German submarine campaign, with all its incidental perils to the United States. Will he now continue to give force and character to the German maneuver under the same threat?...

It is an interesting situation, but it hardly contributes to national pride, and it may easily increase, rather than diminish, national peril.

New York World

Germany's answer to President Wilson's note completely evades the issue. The President did not ask for a peace conference. He recognized the fact that a conference at this time was impossible, but expressed the hope that "an interchange of views would clear the way at least for conference."

Germany's reply makes certain a continuance of the war.

In the light of Germany's reply to the President, it is impossible to believe that there was either honesty or sincerity of purpose back of the original peace proposal. It is plain enough now that the President's action stripped off the German mask and that the whole proceeding was a game invented in Berlin for the proposition of neutrals and for the further bedevilment of German public opinion.

So far as the United States is concerned, the hands of the clock have been turned back to Dec. 18, and the Government at Washington is again confronted with "a manifest necessity to determine how to safeguard those interests if the war is to continue."

New York Times

Germany does not give the avowed requested, and indicates that she will give it only at a peace conference. The situation, therefore, is left where it was. Germany still awaits the official answers of the

Allies, having rejected the offer of the President. When those answers are received, it will be time to determine by Germany's action whether she is sincere or insincere in her expressed desire for peace. It must be remembered that she is playing a titanic game for vast stakes, as indeed are all the belligerents, and that the moves do not always reveal what is passing in the thoughts of the players. Perhaps, regarding the President's action as likely to stiffen the determination of the Allies to insist on knowing her terms, she has answered him in such haste simply to lessen their confidence and make their demands milder. Whatever be the object of the move, it does not end the game. She certainly can hardly expect the Allies to agree to her proposal of a peace conference after they have so clearly indicated that they will not enter into without an "avowal of terms" by her.

New York Sun

In a polite way the German Government refrains from disclosing to President Wilson its idea of the terms upon which peace might be had; and in lieu of specifications it proposes an immediate conference of belligerents.

In a polite way, Germany expresses her willingness to join the United States, at some date after the termination of the present hostilities, in "the exalted task" of preventing future wars by the league process.

It is well to keep clearly in mind the fact that in volunteering the participation of the United States in an international league to enforce peace on earth, the President spoke with all the incident of the only body which can constitutionally involve us in such an arrangement: the Senate, with its sole power to ratify treaties.

Providence Journal

No better proof could be asked of Germany's anxiety for peace than the prompt and favorable reply from Berlin and the other capitals of the Central European nations to President Wilson's note. In the Entente countries, however, the reception given the note is strikingly different. It encounters hostility everywhere.

The meaning of Germany's attitude and that of the Entente Allies cannot be escaped. The Kaiser and his friends are desperate. The gravity of their situation cannot be concealed behind the thin wall of their military successes. The sooner peace comes, the better for them.

But the Allies are absolutely confident of their own eventual victory. They will not negotiate a premature or inconclusive peace. They will require Germany to evacuate Belgium, pay that outraged country a satisfactory indemnity, and give pledges on which some dependence can be placed henceforth.

Germany professes to believe that she can win. She insinuates that if the Allies do not make peace now it will be worse for them when triumphant Berlin presents its next peace offer. But this sort of talk deceives nobody. It is recognized as the hypocritical boasting of a nation tragically near the end of its economic rope.

Springfield Union

The alacrity with which Germany has taken up the proposal of President Wilson, which in fact coincides with

her own previous overtures in the same direction, strengthens the belief that her readiness to entertain peace proposals proceeds, in part at least, from a contraction of her resources for waging war with the aggressiveness that has hitherto characterized her operations. What better time can there be than the present for a settlement in accordance with Germany's ideas? She has gained all that she can reasonably hope to attain. This is understood as plainly in London, Paris, Rome and Petrograd as it is in Berlin. This is why those capitals turn the cold shoulder to the proposal.

Canada Condemns Note

Editors Say Mr. Wilson Has Played Into Germany's Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian newspapers, in commenting on President Wilson's peace note, are unanimous in their conclusion that the action of the President at this time will accomplish nothing but to embarrass the Entente Powers.

The Toronto Globe, the leading Liberal paper in Canada, believes: "It is not an unfair assumption that Mr. Wilson had been elaborating his letter for some time when the German letter was sent to him to be passed on to the Allied governments, and he was forced to choose between sending out his own and suppressing it. To one of his temperament the suppression of so fine a production appeared out of the question, and it, therefore, was given to the world. Reading between the lines, one gets the impression that the writer was conscious of knowing more than he was in a position to state frankly, and he therefore tried to make the text appear as conveying something more than it said. For such a feat Mr. Wilson is ill-equipped, and Mr. Lansing made matters worse by trying to explain where he could not be explicit. Naturally, he made them still worse when he had to explain his explanation. There is nothing surprising in the fact that the prevalent tone of the European press on the episode is one of polite ridicule. Its net result will be to weaken the influence of the United States, without hastening in the slightest degree the conclusion of the war, which must now run its course."

The Montreal Star says that "He has failed to see the moral issue," and that his course toward Britain "is a bitter disappointment." The same journal finds a similarity in the propositions of Germany and President Wilson, and asks why the Allies should do, on the proposal of the United States, what they decided it would be ruinous to do on the proposal of Germany.

In the capital both the Free Press and Journal voice the sentiments of their respective political parties. The former, representing the opposition, voices the general suspicion in Canada as to the motive behind the President's move in the following paragraph: "The suspicion as to the origin of the Wilson move which had a place in our thoughts when we first read his message, although we were reluctant to entertain it, has not passed by further study of the matter. The circumstances surrounding the sending of

the message invited such suspicion. President Wilson was playing into the hands of Germany. Was he doing so innocently or with his eyes open?"

JUDGE SAYS NO EVIDENCE OF BAD FAITH PRODUCED

Court in B. & M. Receivership Hearing Directs Counsel Crocker of Minority to Come to Main Points at Once

Judge Morton in the United States District Court today announced to Conrad W. Crocker, counsel for a minority stockholder of the Boston & Maine Railroad, that after a month's hearing no evidence had been produced to show bad faith on the part of the directors of the Boston & Maine in agreeing to the receivership proceedings.

It was the opinion of Judge Morton that it was time for him to exercise his discretion regarding the admission of evidence and he directed Mr. Crocker to come to the main points of his case at once.

Mr. Crocker replied that he was endeavoring to do so, and as he did not wish to impose upon the generosity of the court, he was willing to suspend his case the moment Judge Morton was satisfied that the receivership should be made permanent.

Judge Morton immediately answered that he did not want any one to depend upon his generosity, as he was in court merely to do justice.

The colloquy between Judge Morton and Mr. Crocker came during the continuation of the examination of Henry B. Day, a director and Federal trustee and a member of the organization committee of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Mr. Day said that he knew that it was impossible to secure payment from the Hampden Railroad of the \$240,000 loaned that company by the Boston & Maine. Regarding the reorganization, Mr. Day stated that the plans put forward last spring, received his approval and his action, he believed, was in accordance with the decrease of the Federal Court appointing him one of the trustees of the Boston & Maine stock owned by the New Haven Railroad.

It was Mr. Day's opinion that the present management of the Boston & Maine was keeping the road in good condition, but that between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000 would be necessary in the next three years to bring the road up to standard requirements.

ADJUSTED RATES FOR RAILROADS ARE CALLED FOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Unless railroad rates are adjusted to make revenues conform proportionately to expenses, Federal control of the country's railroads is inevitable, according to the annual report of the general executive committee of the Railway Business Association.

"If total revenues are not made adequate to total expenses," the report states, "no question will long remain as between Federal and State authority, because sooner or later the Federal Government under those conditions must take over the roads. In that case the states would lose all voice whatever." The report calls for statutory obligation upon the commission to permit rates adequate to carry the national business and develop the country.

NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders were issued on Wednesday:

Orders to Officers
Lieut. R. E. Wies, detached Navy Yard, Mare Island, Jan. 2 to Albany; P. A. Paym, B. Mayer, to Navy Yard, Norfolk, assistant to supply officer; Nav. Cons. G. C. Westervelt, detached aid on staff of commander sub force, Atlantic fleet, to Buffalo.

Movements of Vessels
Arrived—Arizona at New York yard; Nanshan, at San Francisco; New Orleans, at Tiburon.
Sailed—Arizona, Norfolk to Port Arthur; Brutus, San Diego to San Francisco; Celtic, New York to Guantanamo; Frederick, San Francisco to Puget Sound; Nero, Mare Island to Tiburon; Potomac, Guantanamo to Port au Prince; Sterling, Norfolk to Newport News; Tacoma, Guantanamo to Santo Domingo City.
The Hancock will sail from Philadelphia for Haiti via Norfolk and Guantanamo on Jan. 8.

OBJECTIONS TO TRUSTEE
Princeton University trustees have filed a petition in the Massachusetts Supreme Court which asks for removal of John M. Raymond of Salem as trustee of the \$800,000 fund left by Isaac C. Wyman of Salem for the graduate school of Princeton. Mr. Raymond and Andrew F. West of Princeton are executors and trustees and the petitioners allege that the former has all the personal estate and bank accounts in his sole possession and custody.

AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"Peg o' My Heart," 8.
Colonial—"An Ideal Husband," 8:10.
Hollis—"Polyanna," 8:15.
Keith—"Vanderville," 7:45.
Majestic—"Bunker Bean," 8:15.
Park Square—"The Great Lover," 8:15.
Plymouth—"You're in Love," 8:10.
Shubert—"Passing Show," 8.
Tremont—"Chin-Chin," 8.
Wilbur—"The Cinderella Man," 8:15.
Maline—"Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Colonial, Majestic, Hollis, Park Square, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:15; Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday at the Copy, 2:15; daily at the Castle Square, 1:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Shubert, 2.

PROTEST AGAINST MR. CATHERON IN NEW OFFICE FILED

District Attorney Pelletier Objects to Appointment as Suffolk Court Probation Officer

District Attorney Pelletier has filed a protest against the appointment of former Representative Allison G. Catheron of Beverly as probation officer of the Suffolk Superior Court, with the commissioners of probation. Beyond declaring that he had made a protest, Mr. Pelletier said today that it would be impolitic for him to comment on the matter.

It is understood that the District Attorney objects to the appointment of Mr. Catheron on sectarian grounds and that he is not a resident of Suffolk County. It is further understood that he believes there is no necessity for such an official because the work is being satisfactorily performed under the existing system.

In a statement made yesterday, Herbert C. Parsons, Deputy Probation Commissioner, said in part:

"The appointment of Mr. Catheron as probation officer in the Suffolk Superior Court with authority to supervise and direct the work of the other officers in that court, was the result of a feeling on the part of the Commission of Probation that there was need of a better organization of the work in that particular court."

"When the committee on probation of the Superior Court voted some weeks ago to appoint this additional officer, I was requested to submit a list of candidates. The list finally considered bore three names. The persons proposed were all members of the Suffolk bar, a qualification which was felt to be a positive one for this appointment. The three candidates were separately seen by the committee, who finally came to the conclusion that Mr. Catheron was on the whole the best fitted for the place and he was unanimously chosen."

"Not the slightest thought at any stage in this proceeding was given to sectarian considerations. It so happens that one of the three candidates finally considered was a Roman Catholic, but that fact had not the slightest bearing upon the decision nor was the other fact that Mr. Catheron was a Protestant given a thought."

STATE BUREAU MAKES REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT

Continued activity in nearly all the industries and trades of Massachusetts is reported by the labor division of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics, in its thirty-fifth quarterly report on "employment in Massachusetts" for the three months ending Sept. 30.

"Industrial controversies arising out of demands for increases in wages were not as prevalent as they had been during the late spring and early summer—the season of the year when a large majority of the wage adjustments are usually made," the report says. "In fact," it says, "owing to the great demand for workmen in nearly all trades, employers appeared to be more desirous of securing an adequate force, even at increased wages, than to maintain the former standards of wages in the face of steadily advancing prices; while the workmen found it unnecessary to enforce their demands for higher wages by means of strikes in particular establishments when positions elsewhere, at advanced rates, were readily obtainable."

"On the whole," the report adds, "employment conditions at the close of September were even more satisfactory than at the close of June because of certain adjustments which had resulted in a somewhat less unsettled labor market, and also because of a better distribution of labor due to the return to the regular industries of many workmen who had been engaged in the manufacture of war munitions and military supplies."

In concluding its general summary of employment conditions in the State, the report states: "Returns received from 1021 labor organizations in Massachusetts at the close of September, 1916, representing 180,557 organized wage-earners, or approximately 75 per cent of the total trade union membership in the State, show that, for all occupations represented, 3.9 per cent of the members were unemployed for all causes. This percentage marks the least unemployment (for all causes) on record; but the slight decrease in the percentage as compared with the corresponding percentage, 4.2, for the close of June, 1916, should be attributed to a decrease in the percentage of persons on strike rather than to any appreciable increase in industrial activity."

COLORADO'S FARM WOMEN TO ORGANIZE

DENVER, Col.—The farm women of Colorado plan to organize themselves during the sessions of the Farmers Congress at the Agricultural College, Jan. 15 to 20, so that they can get the largest benefits from their college, says the Great Divide.

At the sessions this year these farm women will be organized either as an auxiliary of the Colorado Farmers Congress or as a separate organization which will have for its purpose objects similar to those of the congress.

LABOR PROBLEMS THE TOPIC
Labor problems will be discussed at the luncheon of the Twentieth Century Club on Saturday with Miss Mervin D. Koppel, president of the Fair River Working Girls Club, and Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, as the speakers. Miss Koppel will give an address on the working girl in the cotton mill and Mr. Lovejoy will speak on the Federal Child Labor Law.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

Austro-Hungarians stormed at the point of the bayonet the tenaciously defended village of Filipechtli on the railroad from Buzen to Brailia, together with strongly entrenched Russian positions adjoining on both sides.

In Dobrudja our opponents after a violent struggle on the line of Lake Babadagh Washkos, Kamceara and Tuerkoatza were repulsed on the whole front. Bulgarian, German and Turkish troops took prisoner 985 more Russians and captured three machines.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The official report from British headquarters in France last night reads:

Some 50 Germans approached our lines on Monday night, in the neighborhood of Lesbouefs. Eighteen were taken prisoners, the remainder suffered heavy casualties from our machine gun fire.

On Monday night we entered trenches northeast of Amantieres and drove off an enemy working party. The enemy positions east of Ploegsteert were also raided; casualties were inflicted upon the enemy troops and prisoners were secured.

In the neighborhood of Lesbouefs and Gueudecourt we bombarded the enemy trenches during the day with satisfactory results.

At other places along the front artillery activity has continued.

On the night of Dec. 24-25 our aeroplanes carried out successful bombing operations on places of military importance behind the enemy lines.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The War Office bulletin issued last night reads:

There was great activity by both armies in the sectors of Belloy-en-Santerre and Fouquescourt. Everywhere else the cannonade was intermittent.

Belgian communication: The usual artillery activity prevailed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—An official statement issued by the War Office yesterday says:

Our opponents are bombarding with an intense artillery fire the regions of the villages of Planikoff, Maniuff and Gukalovsk. South of Brzezany our opponents are directing their fire along the heights occupied by us east of the village of Lipnicadolina and Svistovsk.

On the Rumanian front our opponents made fierce attacks at the source of the river Srishtiza, in the region of Dragoslavetz. They were repelled by Rumanian counterattacks, which at the same time secured three machine guns. At the source of the river Rimnik our opponents pressed back our advance posts, which withdrew to the main position.

In the valley of the river Kilnau, west of Rimnik Sarat, all enemy attacks were repelled by our fire.

Throughout the day our opponents, with considerable forces, made a number of attacks on the Filipechtli-Lichkotianka front, which were repulsed with great losses to them. The fighting was especially fierce in the village of Filipechtli, which on being set afire by our opponents' artillery we evacuated.

In Dobrudja there was an exchange of fire by patrols.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—A communique reports that on the Carrara front the Italians strengthened their line by a surprise advance to a depth of 300 yards, capturing 150 cases of artillery ammunition.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SOFIA, Bulgaria (Wednesday)—An official statement issued at the Bulgarian army headquarters says:

In Dobrudja the enemy troops, after a violent struggle on the line of Lake Babadagh, Washkos, Kamceara and Tuerkoatza, were repulsed on the whole front. Bulgarian, German and Turkish troops took prisoner 985 more Russians and captured three machine guns.

WACO WOMEN AS FOOD PRICE FIXERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
WACO, Tex.—Women of Waco, as a means to check the advancing prices of foodstuffs, have organized a housewives league and have fixed a maximum price for poultry, butter and eggs above which they will not pay. These prices are 40 cents a pound for butter, 35 cents a dozen for eggs and 17 cents a pound for turkeys. Members of the housewives organization are pledged not to purchase these products when the prices charged by the dealers are above the maximum agreed on, and this agreement is to continue in force for one month, or until such time as prices decline. About 250 women of Waco joined the association.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—According to figures given out by the California fruit distributors, the deciduous fruit crop of California for 1916 is larger than it has ever been before. More than 17,000 carloads have been shipped to eastern markets for which the growers will receive \$20,000,000. The deciduous fruit belt is situated in Northern California.

CITY MAY BUY SHIPS TO WIN RATE CONTEST

Ocean-Going Vessels May Be Operated by Pacific Coast Cities on Nonprofit Basis if Freight Rates Stay Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—That steamship lines between Pacific Coast ports and the Atlantic seaboard would be established at once if the low terminal rates now enjoyed by the coast cities are raised to the level of the rates of the intermediate cities, was the substance of testimony given at the hearing on the subject of transcontinental rates now being held in this city by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Isidor Jacobs, president of the California Canneries Company, said that \$2,000,000 has already been pledged for such a purpose, mainly by San Francisco and New York business interests. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Mr. Jacobs said that a similar steamship service was put into operation in 1892 for the purpose of causing a reduction of transcontinental rates, and that it was the means of saving more than \$5,000,000 to the industries of California by bringing about such a reduction.

"If the proposed increase of 10 cents per 100 pounds on carload lots and 25 cents on less than carload lots becomes effective," said Mr. Jacobs, "California would be affected to the extent of many million dollars a year, and if the increase does take place the water competition will certainly be restored by the business men themselves. In fact, the movement has already gone so far that we know that the ships can be secured."

"Success of this method of enforcing lower rates has recently been exemplified in Texas, where the Railroad Commission raised the freight rates between Corpus Christi and Galveston. The merchants organized a steamship line between the two points and in less than six weeks reduced the rate by one half."

That a municipal steamship line would be established by the city of Los Angeles, if the coast-to-coast rates are raised, was the substance of testimony given at the hearing by F. P. Gregson, manager of the traffic bureau of the Associated Jobbers Association of Los Angeles. The contemplated increase, he said, would cost the jobbers of Los Angeles \$27,000,000 a year.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Gregson said that the charter of the city permitted it to engage in such a business, that plans and estimates had already been made, and that the Harbor Commission had reported strongly in favor of the project. The municipal dock and equipment and other exceptional facilities, he said, made such an undertaking exceptionally feasible.

The agitation for the leveling of the terminal or coast-to-coast rates with those to intermediate points is brought about by these interior cities who take the stand that as water competition is now practically nonexistent on account of the trouble with the Panama Canal and the lack of shipping, the coast cities should be allowed the lower rate which was given them in order to enable the railroads to meet the water competition. The coast cities, however, claim that the suspension of steamship service is but temporary, that ships will be available and water competition restored soon, in the natural course of events, and that in fact water competition may be said to exist always potentially.

EXPOSITION GATES AT SAN DIEGO TO CLOSE ON MONDAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—With the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by Mme. Ernest Schumann-Hoink at midnight Jan. 1, the Panama-California International Exposition will pass into history. The more important events of the final day will be an Army and Navy parade, a sham battle in which several thousand men will participate, and a dinner given by the board of directors to President G. A. Davidson of the exposition. The attendance this year will exceed 2,250,000, according to exposition officials. This total will be 25,000 below that of last year. Governors of several western states and mayors of many cities in this State will take part in the closing exercises.

APPOINTMENTS APPROVED

Mayor Curly today approved several appointments in the fire department, including the advancement of Lieut. John McCarthy of engine 23 to captain, Joseph M. Terrira of engine 43 to captain.

LECTURES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

In Boston, Massachusetts, Announces

A Free Public Lecture on Christian Science

BY JOHN W. DOORLY, C.S.B., Leeds, England, Member of the Board of Lectureship of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE

Falmouth and Norway Streets, Back Bay, Boston

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29, 1916,

at Eight O'Clock

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Name _____ Address _____

Lieutenant, and Joseph Flynn from assistant engineer to engineer. Edward T. Powers of Jamaica Plain was appointed engineer in the repair department, and William Hogan and John J. Sullivan were made permanent firemen.

MEXICAN BORDER CONTROL PARLEY FINALLY FAILS

(Continued from page one)

eral Carranza's refusal to sign the protocol. Elliseo Arredondo, the Ambassador Designate, has maintained a discreet silence throughout the negotiations.

Firing Across Border

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Confirmation of Mexican attacks on American soldiers at the border on Sunday evening reached the War Department today. Between 100 and 200 machine gun bullets were the reply to an attack on an American outpost, wired General Bell. Representations have been made to Mexican officials, who have promised to prevent recurrence of outbreaks.

Several days ago American officers were fired upon at Fabens, and officials at Guadalupe who were responsible apologized.

American Released

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ricardo Solis, a United States citizen, recently taken from Matamoros to Victoria for trial, has been released, the Mexican Foreign Office informed Consul Parker at Mexico City today.

INCOME TAX ASSESSORS

Two nominations from Tax Commissioner William D. T. Trefry for positions of deputy income tax assessors were approved by the executive council today at the State House. The men appointed are Joseph M. Cox of Brookline and Stephen D. Stacey of Charlestown with salaries at \$2000 each.

SHIPPING WARNED

Edmund Billings, Collector of the Port of Boston, received notice from Washington today of a telegram from the United States Consul at Barbados saying that shipping be warned not to enter Carlisle Bay during the night as the light is extinguished at South Point. No explanation accompanies the notice. Collector Billings notified maritime interests at Boston as the notice requested.

COAL TONNAGE GREATER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Chesapeake & Ohio and Norfolk & Western roads hauled from West Virginia during 1916 63,853,586 tons of coal, more than 9,000,000 tons greater than in 1915, when 54,847,160 tons were hauled. Chesapeake & Ohio tonnage for year is 29,592,625, compared with 25,151,765 for 1915. Norfolk & Western 1916 tonnage is 34,260,961, compared with 29,695,395 in 1915.

BRIDGE REBUILDING PROPOSED

According to the Public Service Commission the Broadway Bridge over the Boston & Albany Railroad must be rebuilt at a cost of approximately \$35,000 if the new 40-ton extension cars of the Boston Elevated are to run to South Boston by way of the Broadway Extension. Mayor Curley will ask the City Council to favor the presentation of a bill to the Legislature providing for reconstruction and apportionment of the cost.

WEST ROXBURY CITIZENS

At a meeting of the West Roxbury Citizens Association last night the organization went on record as against the "picking of candidates for the constitutional convention by second-rate lawyers and time-serving politicians in the district." The legislative committee was instructed to bring in a list of nominations that should contain the names of "level-headed business men."

Men who are going South and need clothes (golf or otherwise)

are advised that the CUSTOM TAILORING shop (which must of course work at least two weeks ahead) is now booking orders for

CUSTOM-MADE SPRING WEIGHT SUITS AND OVERCOATS

Prices are from \$30 to \$60. Foreign and domestic wools, only one pattern of a kind.

Custom-tailored suits from winter woollens reduced—

Suits will be made to measure from winter fabrics, medium and heavy weights at lowered prices, to clear stocks.

William Filene's Sons Company

CUSTOM TAILORING SHOP WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

IN THE LIBRARIES

Many a library is struggling with the same problem which confronts the Public Library of the District of Columbia, that of providing satisfactory service with inadequate branch library facilities. How the Washington library is attempting to meet this situation is told in a statement prepared by the assistant librarian, who says:

"Seventy square miles of people with one central building and one lone branch is an unfortunate combination, but \$80,000 books were circulated last year and of these but \$80,000 were issued from the main building and the branch; the tale of the other \$90,000, third of the total, is the story of the year's report."

"Nine deposit stations are conducted by volunteer workers with books received from the library stock and 60,000 circulations came from these stations which are open but a few hours each week. At the Young Men's Christian Association, a high school youth issued to the people of a residential neighborhood 20,000 volumes, the store-house in a large department store issued during the noon hours 5700 volumes, the librarian of a Federal technical bureau issued to the staff of the bureau 3000 volumes."

"The other stations are in school-house neighborhood centers and in social settlements. In each class of institutions the circulation of books is largely among the children, but there is a large call for books to take home to mother who can't come because of the baby, to grandmother who can't read English, or to father who is too tired to come; 17,000 volumes were issued at two settlements in a neglected section of the city, where the stations were only open two evenings a week. This could not have been accomplished, however, without the hearty cooperation of the settlement authorities and the young women who volunteered their time and services."

"Four hundred and five different class rooms were reached in the schools of 120 neighborhoods, and teachers and parents praise with warmth the results accomplished by the work. It is a constant reminder of what might be done with an adequate system of branch libraries, and serves as a focal point for the accumulation of data which will aid in the establishment of such a system."

"A further example of the way the library is reaching out to meet the needs of the community is seen in the series of exhibits of books advised as Christmas gifts for children. For a number of years such exhibits have been held in the library building, but this year they have also been taken to the December meetings of about a dozen parents associations throughout the city where talks on the books included have been given by the children's librarian and her assistant. The ordering of books exhibited has been simplified by printed forms which are sent by the library to the local book dealer whom the parent desires to patronize. A similar exhibit of books for boys and a talk by the librarian formed part of the "Good Book Week" at the local Y. M. C. A. Comment overheard at the book store counters show that these messages have been effective and appreciated."

Miss Dorothy S. Plinnee submits the following interesting account of some of the things being done just now at the public library in Norwalk, Conn.: "The librarian has given and is to give, Miss Plinnee writes, what she calls 'Guide Post Talks on Recent Literature' to various societies—church, club, young men—the object being to interest people in the worthwhile books they might not otherwise read. A list of about 12 books is made with some comment, and this list is duplicated and distributed through the company. The speaker then describes a book and gives some readings from special ones. The effect has been that many persons keep the list, bring it to the library, and read right through from beginning to end."

The librarian has recently formed a club of boys who come to the library, and she meets with them each fortnight, reading aloud and discussing all that is read. The boys transact all their own business, but the librarian calls herself their counselor, and tries, while meeting them quite as one of the club, to exercise some little restraint if unwise rules are talked of. The club is called "A Club of Good Citizens," and the constitution states that the object of the club is "education along the lines of good citizenship."

Wichita Falls, Tex., has just received from J. A. Kemp, one of its citizens, the gift of his former residence as a public library building. The house is a large brick structure which, with the improvements that are to be made, will probably be valued at \$35,000. It is expected that books will be supplied for the library by individual citizens and local organizations."

The reference department of the Tacoma Public Library is soon to have on exhibit a collection of architectural drawings lent temporarily by the Washington chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Recently students of several nationalities from the Stadium High Night School were entertained at the library, and the speaker on this occasion was A. Caminetti, United States Commissioner of Immigration.

The attractive booklet, "Recent Poetry," issued by the Springfield, Mass., City Library, has been in demand. It contains a list of modern verse with many selections and notes about the work of the different poets, and, although no special effort has been made to advertise it, between one and two hundred people in 26 different states, in Canada and in Honolulu have bought it, and many hundred library patrons, to whom it is distributed free on request, have procured copies."

REAL ESTATE

More Back Bay property is changing hands today, by the sale of Manuel F. Arnoldo to Annie Jackson, who resells to Lillian Brooks the large 4-story double brick and stone apartment house known as Astor Hall, situated at 49 Astor Street, corner Bickerstaff Street, including 4350 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$48,700, the land carrying \$8700.

The same grantors also convey title to Lillian Brooks, two 4-story swell front brick apartment houses situated at 37 and 39 Palmetto Street, near Belvidere, together with 4335 square feet of land. The property is taxed on \$20,000, of which \$9600 applies on the land.

DORCHESTER PROPERTY SOLD
Sale is reported today of the John L. Bird estate situated at 23 Summer Street, Dorchester, to Lillian A. Douse. The property contains some 11,210 square feet of land. The assessment is \$4000. Raymond P. Delano was the broker.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS PROPERTY
Final papers have passed for the sale of property at 36 Saxon Road, corner Lakewood Road, Newton Highlands, from Charles S. Waldo Jr., trustee, to Elizabeth F. Clement. The property consists of a single house and 9640 feet of land, assessed for \$8800, of which \$7000 is on the building and \$1800 is on the land. Alvord Brothers were the brokers.

The same brokers have sold for the trustees of Boston University a strip of land in the rear of their estate, corner Commonwealth Avenue and Chestnut Terrace, containing about 1000 square feet, to Carrie A. Sawin.

JAMAICA PLAIN AND BRIGHTON
Robert W. Theyson has sold to Abraham Cohen the property at 308-310-312 Center Street, Jamaica Plain, consisting of a frame six-apartment house, frame three-apartment house and 6718 square feet of land, assessed for \$20,100, of which \$5100 is on the land. Purchaser will improve for investment.

Moses J. Konikow has sold to the Federal Real Estate Trust, who buy for investment, the block of new stores at the corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Warren Street, Brighton, occupying 7000 square feet of land and valued at \$9300 by the assessors. Improvements not taxed as yet. John C. Kiley was the broker in these sales.

ROXBURY AND CHARLESTOWN
Boston Penny Savings Bank has conveyed title to Patrick F. Gallahue, on the five four-story brick apartment houses located 7 to 17 Delle Avenue, corner of Sewall Street, Roxbury, assessed together for \$29,800, and this amount includes \$3800 on land measuring 7213 square feet.

Papers have also gone to record from Bartholomew F. Hayes et al. to Margaret M. Quigley, in the sale of a single frame dwelling at 9 Mystic Street, near Bunker Hill Street in Charlestown. There is a land area of 1412 square feet taxed on \$800, also included in the \$3200 assessment.

BUILDING NOTICES
Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:
Mass. Ave., 278-280, Ward 7; Jacob Isenberg; alter stores and dwellings.
Endicott St., 215, Ward 8; Edward P. Newcomb St., 36, Ward 12; E. Kirsten; alter tenements.

COMMONWEALTH PIER EFFICIENCY IS POINTED OUT

Attention is called by the Massachusetts Waterways Commission to the efficient way in which large cargoes of wools, leathers and merchandise are being handled at Commonwealth Pier. Two overseas steamers docked there today, the Roman Prince from South Africa with copper ore, wool, mohair and general merchandise, and the Sabina from South Africa via Philadelphia with wool, hides, ostrich feathers and African products. A statement from the commission says: "How the new Commonwealth Pier in South Boston is facilitating business in a way which justifies the public money expended in its construction was shown recently when three large freight steamships from South America, carrying some of the largest cargoes to arrive in Boston Harbor, were accommodated in record time, whereas they would have been compelled to leave the port if the State-owned pier were not in existence."

"The three freight liners were the Ohioan, Minnesota and Texan, all owned by the American-Hawaiian line. They brought large cargoes of wool and hides from Montevideo and Buenos Aires that were badly wanted by Massachusetts manufacturers. The Texan, the largest of the trio, unloaded 7500 bales of wool, weighing 1000 pounds each, 29,000 dry hides and large quantities of pelts, bales and skins."

"No other pier in Boston harbor could have taken care of the three ships and it had not been for the adequate facilities of Commonwealth Pier, an immense amount of business would have been lost to Boston Harbor and manufacturers would have been greatly handicapped. The fact that Commonwealth Pier saved this business for Boston Harbor, shipping experts say, is an arguement of what it will do to aid the business of the port in the shipping boom which is expected to follow the close of the European conflict."

SENECA COPPER CO.
Lapishon Brothers and Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew have exercised the option given by Calumet & Hecla on the majority stock of the Seneca Copper Company.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Two Cents to New Zealand
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.—The Post Office Department announces that the 2-cent per ounce letter rate is now established between the United States and New Zealand. Thus the great idea of Sir John Hanniker Heaton, "father of penny postage," goes marching on. Imperial penny postage is being expanded gradually to embrace the whole world. To the Antipodes, 2 cents pays for one of the longest mail hauls. The significance is that New Zealand, looking for a steady expansion of trade with the United States through the Panama Canal, recognizes cheap postage as a trade-promoting influence of great importance. The postage stamp is one of the ties that bind the members of the world family. Every improvement in mail facilities, and every reduction in the expense, helps to bring them closer together.

Time for "Wets" to Take Notice
NEW YORK WORLD.—Two statements by Governor Whitman to New York Republicans in Congress may not yet have received, from Eastport to San Diego, the anxious attention which they should have had, and undoubtedly did have, at the place of utterance. Than Charles Seymour Whitman no statesman has a sharper eye for determining which way a political cat intends to jump. He knows when to get on the band wagon. He knows when to keep off. He knows what to do about it whether he is on or off. So when the Governor of the Empire State is quoted in favor of a dry National capital—dry, that is, except for liquor brought in for personal use—and when he announces that he is "heartily in favor of the general principle" of prohibition, barkeepers may as well begin taking correspondence-school lessons in snow shoveling, saloon owners organizing chain groceries, brewers experimenting with "near beer" and distillers figuring on making munitions, with a quick shift to the cold-storage business when the war ends. Of course, if the Governor's guess is premature he can stand on exact terms. He can still favor the dry "general principle," but oppose any particular measure under debate. But evidently he does not expect to be under any such awkward necessity. When Governor Whitman hooks up with the "drys" it is time for the "wets" to take notice. The "drys" are in a majority.

Newspaper Men in Office
SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.—The State Government of Ohio will run to newspaper men next year. Governor-elect Cox owns and publishes papers at Dayton and Springfield. Lieutenant-Governor-elect Bloom publishes a paper in Wood County, and Treasurer Bryan another in Madison. In addition, State Auditor Donahy is a former country newspaper man, and Attorney-General-elect McGhee formerly owned a paper in Jackson. This state of things moves the Cleveland Plain Dealer to say that "the Ohio editor, particularly the rural Ohio editor, has come into his own in politics." Our own opinion is that a real editor sticks to his job and declines to make it a stepping-stone to officeholding.

MASONIC GRAND LODGE TO INSTALL

Installation of the recently elected officers of the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of Massachusetts will take place in the Masonic Temple this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Feast of St. John the Evangelist will be celebrated at 6 o'clock in the dining room in the basement of the temple and its capacity of not less than 500 will be taxed to the utmost. Governor McCall is one of the invited guests.

At 4 this afternoon Melvin M. Johnson, retiring grand master of Massachusetts, will install Leon M. Abbott as grand master. As grand secretary, Grand Master Abbott will install Frederick W. Hamilton, and as grand treasurer, Charles H. Ramsay. The grand senior warden elect is William M. Farrington and the grand junior warden is Edward H. Chase. Deputy Grand Master Moses C. Plummer will install several officers. The officers to be appointed by the grand master, will be announced during the ceremonies of installation this afternoon.

HOTEL GREETERS MEET IN BOSTON

Plans for the national convention of the Hotel Greeters Association, to be held in this city next July, were discussed at the business meetings of the sixth annual convention of the New England Hotel Greeters Association, which is being held in this city today and tomorrow.

Today's program opened with registration at Hotel Bellevue. A luncheon, automobile trip, dinner and theater party are scheduled to follow. The program for tomorrow includes two business meetings, a theater party and dinner.

An active campaign for membership is urged by the organization, 500 members being desired by next year. P. M. Edmonds of Hotel Avery, in charge of the publicity department of the convention.

FORE RIVER CHANNEL ASSURED
QUINCY, Mass.—Work on the construction of a channel in the Fore River which will have a depth of 33 feet at low water, deep enough to float large battleships, is expected to start soon, as the Quincy City Council last night passed the ordinance by which the city will furnish \$10,000 toward the project, the United States Government having agreed to provide \$200,000, the State of Massachusetts \$75,000 and the Fore River Shipbuilding Company \$115,000. The council also voted \$20,000 for rebuilding the fire alarm being desired by next year. P. M. Edmonds of Hotel Avery, in charge of the publicity department of the convention.

SHIPPING NEWS

Word is received here today from Newport, R. I., that the Nantucket Rhoads lightship, which broke away from its station last Friday night, returned to its post yesterday. This station is said to be one of the most important on the coast for shipping between overseas and North Atlantic ports.

New charts announced by the United States hydrographic office are: No. 2789, Port Royal and Kingston harbors, Jamaica, West Indies; No. 2954, Gooschen Strait and channels between East Cape and Nuskata Island, Papua, New Guinea, S. P. Ocean; No. 3160, Lakh entrance to Kaotao Islands, including the delta of the Ka River, French Indo-China, Asia; No. 2961, East Cape to Cape Nelson with the D'Entrecasteaux Islands, Papua, New Guinea; No. 1191, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, South America. These may be purchased from sales agencies or at the main office in Washington.

Continued high prices prevail today at the fish pier, South Boston, steak cod selling for 19 cents per pound, one of the highest prices on record. Wholesale dealers quoted: Haddock 75.50 per hundredweight, steak cod \$19, market cod \$8, pollock \$7.75, large hake \$12.50, and small hake \$8.50. Two steam trawlers were the only arrivals, the Spray with 74,200 pounds fresh groundfish and White Cap 87,700.

Gill netters landed about 80,000 pounds fresh fish at Gloucester today, and put to sea again at once. The receipts were mostly pollock.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals
Strs Roman Prince (Br), Anderson, Cape Town, Walffs Bay via St. Lucia; Sabine (Br), Gilbert, Cape Town via St. Lucia and Philadelphia; Halifax (Br), Doyle, Halifax, N. S.; Harvey H. Brown, McLean, Norfolk; Minneapolis, Holmes, Port Reading; Calvin Austin, Stout, Portland; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester; Malden, Brown, Baltimore; Massasoit, Brown, Machias, Me.; Matosa, Scofield, Sewalls Point.

Clears
Strs Esparta, McKay, Havana and Port Limon; City of Savannah, Hammond, Savannah; H. M. Whitney, Hamilton, New York; Ontario, Bond, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk; Calvin Austin, Stout, Portland.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs Mandeville, Kingston; Californian, Rio Janeiro and Barbados via Baltimore; Durham, Naples; Seguranza, Santos and Rio Janeiro; Texas, Buenos Aires via Boston; Nordland, Barbadoe; Mundale, Matanzas; Courtfield, England; G. R. Crowe, Liverpool; Apache, Jacksonville and Charleston; Carmania, Liverpool.

TRAINED YOUTH BEST SAFEGUARD IN PEACE AND WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—With more than 4000 in attendance, the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science opened Tuesday night. A large number of affiliated societies are holding meetings, and important questions are being discussed by several sections.

Before the section devoted to social and economic science Tuesday, George F. Kunz, retiring president, delivered an address on "Scientific Efficiency and Industrial Museums, Our Safeguards in Peace and War," in which he emphasized the importance of training the youth of the country to a point of highest efficiency in peace as well as war.

The entire population, he said, should be card-catalogued and classified according to the abilities or adaptation of individuals, and rated according to their efficiency. He also said that one great feature in preparedness that had been overlooked was the necessity of arrangements with the great railway systems concerning transportation. The importance of having a number of our trunk lines double-tracked could not be overestimated.

There should be greater cooperation between the roads entering this city so that facilities for quick moving of troops could be had in time of emergency, as well as efficient handling of freight and passengers in time of peace. The country needed a series of industrial art museums, specialized, free to everyone, where a young man could acquaint himself with the growth of an industry and learn what had taken place from its inception to the most modern improvement.

UNLOADING DELAY RECEIVES ATTENTION

Proposing cooperation of the railroads with his department, with a view to prosecuting persons who delay the unloading of freight cars, instances of which, he asserts, points to probable combination in restraint of trade, United States District Attorney George W. Anderson, special assistant to the Attorney-General in the Federal investigation into the high cost of coal and other necessities, yesterday sent to President Howard Elliott of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and to President Hustis of the Boston & Maine Railroad and Vice-President Briscoe of the Boston & Albany Railroad, a letter commending the railroad officials for the promptness with which they complied to his request for information concerning unnecessary delay in unloading cars.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Earl Cranston, a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has headed a call upon the rank and file of that denomination to show profound interest in the project of a reunion of the divided wings of American Methodism, has been prominent in the preliminary negotiations which have led up to the final conference between the two bodies which takes place this week in Baltimore. Having served in the Northern armies during the war of 1861-65, he entered the ministry in 1867, and since that time has steadily risen in influence as well as in official rank. Pastors in Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Illinois and Colorado have given him wide knowledge of the interior of the United States and of its people. From 1884 to 1896 he was one of the publishing agents of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, with large property interests under his administration; and the record he made as an administrator was notable. In 1896 he was elected a bishop, and since that time he has toured the world on episcopal errands. He is of an irenic temper, and takes naturally to peacemaking, a fact that was recognized when he was sent to Japan to make the union of Methodists in that country possible.

Augustus P. Gardner, Representative of the Sixth Massachusetts District in Congress from 1902 to date, who has served notice on the Republican Party managers that he will not support the candidacy of Congressman Mann of Illinois for the speakership in the coming Congress, is an independent political leader of the party in Massachusetts. He made his first mark in politics as a member of the Senate of the State Legislature. In 1913 he was the Republican Party's unsuccessful candidate for the governorship. In the 1916 presidential campaign he led a minority in an effort to have Mr. Roosevelt nominated by the Chicago convention. Both prior to and since the opening of the European war he has been conspicuous in Congress and on the public platform in advocacy of a larger army and navy and of national preparedness, and thus has been a critic with substantial recent congressional action shows. He is a dissembler from the policy of the Administration as to both Europe and Mexico, his views being similar to those of Mr. Roosevelt.

Edward Arthur Bayley Hodgetts, whose recent lecture at Edinburgh, on Russia as a field for the enterprise of the United Kingdom, attracted considerable attention, was educated at Moscow, and left Russia in 1879. He was appointed librarian to the Institution of Civil Engineers in London, but in 1889 left England again for Russia, on being appointed correspondent at Petrograd for the Daily Graphic. Since that time he has held several important journalistic appointments. He was a war correspondent during the South African war of 1895-96, and has traveled widely in Armenia, China, Persia, Russia and Turkey. Mr. Hodgetts is a voluminous writer. Among his more recent works may be mentioned "The House of Hohenzollern," published in 1911; "Catherine the Great," published in 1914, and "Our Russian Ally," published in 1915.

Nathan Straus, who has been selected as a compromise incumbent of the presidency of the forthcoming national congress of Jews, to be held in Washington, D. C., is a native of Rhenish Bavaria. He came to the United States in 1854 and settled in Georgia, but soon he moved to New York City. After preparing by study to enter business he soon got a foothold in trade, and, in the course of time, became a partner in some of the largest department stores of Manhattan and Brooklyn. He continued to be active in the management of his business interests until 1914, since when he has devoted himself wholly to philanthropic work, much of which he had initiated years before, notably his provision of milk for the children of the city, and his plans for helping the poor with fuel and food. Always interested in the welfare of his own race, he has given generously to projects in Palestine, as well as for the betterment of emigrants to the United States. Honors in the way of appointment to important civic positions have come to him from mayors, governors and presidents.

GERMAN WOMEN OMNIBUS DRIVERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany.—Not the least of the various branches of activity into which women have entered as substitutes for men released for service in the field is that of transportation. They hold positions on railroads and tramways and now have made their appearance as omnibus drivers. Instruction for women omnibus drivers was given recently in the school in the Berliner Wassertrasse.

In the service of the Underground railway there are now 790 women officers; in that of Greater Berlin tramways, 3617 conductors, 358 drivers, 20 supervisors; in the city railway 100 women employed on the trains, in addition to a number of women officers.

BANDS OF MERCY FORMED

Five hundred and ninety-three bands of mercy were organized in various states of the Union during the month of November, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals announces. Of this number, 285 were in schools of Massachusetts, 65 in schools of Virginia, 63 in schools of Maine, 40 in schools of Rhode Island, 34 in schools of North Carolina, 26 in schools of Minnesota, 13 in schools of Connecticut, 13 in schools of Texas, nine in Pennsylvania, eight in Kentucky, six in Arkansas, four in Wyoming, three in New Hampshire, and one each in Maryland, South Carolina, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and

Gladness of good work appreciated is appropriately perpetuated in music

PIANOS

Instruments built for an enduring service; tones that have held the hearts of men and women—yes, and children—of several generations; the largest choosing of all-good pianos under any one roof—is here in the Wanamaker Piano Salons:

LINDEMAN EMERSON
SCHOMACKER and Celebrated KNABE
UPRIGHTS APARTMENT GRANDS
The Famous ANGELUS PLAYER-PIANOS
KNABE-AMPICO Reproducing Pianos

What better investment for part of the extra fruits of the year's work than a piano, a player-piano, or one of the wonderful Reproducing pianos? It will be transmuting the success of the year into an uplifting influence which will benefit you and all in your home for years and years to come.

Convenient terms on all purchases.

Piano Salons, First Gallery, New Building.

VICTROLAS

Music of the finest, best known voices. Old songs that tug at the heart-strings. The new songs. And the dances. The master-playing of the violin, Of cello, and harp. Of all the instruments in the orchestra. Surely these should be in every home.

For \$5 or \$10 Down

we will deliver into any home any model of the VICTROLA, so that its great advantages may be yours and your children's, and your friends during the holidays.

All the new and old Victor Records.

The Completeness of Wanamaker VICTROLA service arises from the favored position we occupy as national and wholesale distributors of Victorolas.

First Gallery, New Building.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York

Washington. In Canada one band was formed. The total number of bands is now 104,276.

BROCKTON MEN PLAN TO KEEP CITY "DRY"

BROCKTON, Mass.—For the purpose of fighting the "pony express" and suppressing the illegal sale of liquor in this city, the Brockton Municipal Welfare Association was organized in Marston Hall last night. About 200 business men attended the meeting. Mayor-elect Stewart P. McLeod was present and promised his support.

Dr. George A. Boucher was elected president; George W. R. Hill, vice-president; David Perkins, secretary; Samuel B. Grossman, treasurer, and the Rev. Joseph Cooper, George W. Alden, George H. Leach, Leon Littlefield and Charles A. Dahlberg, executive committee.

MULLEN PLANS OVERTURNED
EVERETT, Mass.—On the ground that the charter provides that each city government shall provide for the induction of the incoming administration, the Board of Aldermen last night voted to hold the inaugural exercises in the High School hall and not in the Armory as planned by Mayor-elect John J. Mullen. The Mayor-elect asserts that the inauguration will take place in the Armory. The board increased the salary of the Mayor from \$1200 to \$1300 a year. Each of the 18 councilmen will receive \$100 and the six aldermen each \$250.

SIX-CENT FARE PROTEST
When the Boston City Council meets this afternoon it will receive a citizens' petition from Councilman-elect James A. Watson requesting the council to pass a resolution asking the Public Service Commission to deny to the Boston Elevated Railway Company the privilege of charging a six-cent fare and of decreasing the number of its transfer privileges.

HAHNE & Co.

Broad, New and Halsey Streets, NEWARK, N. J.

Our Annual
January Furniture Sale
Now in Progress

THOUSANDS of homes look forward to this annual helpful, important event in which every piece of Furniture on our immense floor is marked at least one-tenth less than the usual selling price. The reductions range from 10% to 20%, 25%, and even higher.

\$30 Toilet Table, \$24.25
In genuine mahogany or quartered golden oak; has a 20x33-inch base, two drawers, and a triple bevelled plate mirror; usual price \$30.00. January Sale Price.....\$24.25

This Toilet Table is shown in American Walnut or Bird's-eye Maple. Usual price \$32.00. January Sale Price \$25.50

\$35.50 Dresser, \$28.50
In genuine mahogany or quartered golden oak; has a 20x42-inch heavy base with a 24x30-inch bevelled plate mirror. Usual price \$35.50. January Sale Price, \$28.50

This same dresser is shown in American Walnut or Bird's-eye Maple. Usual price \$37.50. January Sale Price \$29.00

\$30.50 Wood Bed \$24.25
In genuine mahogany or quartered golden oak; full size; plain roll and design. Usual price \$30.50. January Sale Price.....\$24.25

Same bed is shown in American Walnut or Bird's-eye Maple. Usual price \$35.00. January Sale Price.....\$28.00

\$34 Chiffonier, \$27.25
In genuine mahogany or quartered golden oak; has a 19x33-inch base with an 18x20-inch bevelled plate mirror. Usual price \$34.00. January Sale Price.....\$27.25

This same chiffonier is shown in American Walnut or Bird's-eye Maple. Usual price, \$36.00. January Sale Price.....\$28.75

\$76.00 Buffet—January Sale Price \$61.00
\$52.00 China Cabinet—January Sale Price \$41.75
\$51.00 Dining Table—January Sale Price \$41.00
\$30.00 Serving Table—January Sale Price \$24.00
\$60.00 Dining Table—January Sale Price \$45.00
\$20.00 Arm Chair—January Sale Price \$16.00
\$14.00 Side Chair, each—January Sale \$11.25

Many Find Our Club Plan a Convenient Way to Buy Furniture

ECONOMISTS IN JOINT MEETING AT COLUMBUS, O.

Scheduled Discussions Include Problems of Taxation, Labor, Agriculture, Rural Credits, Immigration, Finance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. COLUMBUS, O.—The annual meeting of the American Economic Association opens here today at the Hotel Desher. William Oxley Thompson, president of the Ohio State University, will preside at the joint meeting of the American Economic Association, the American Sociological Society, the American Statistical Association and the American Association for Labor Legislation, to be held tonight. Addresses are to be given by the presidents of these associations.

Prof. Thomas N. Carver of the department of economics at Harvard University and president of the American Economic Association, is to deliver an address on "The National Point of View in Economics." "Cooperation and Nation" is the subject chosen by George E. Vincent, president of the American Sociological Society. Charles P. Neill, president of the American Statistical Association, is to talk on the "Opportunities for Practical Work by the Statistical Association." The last address of the evening will be by Irving Fisher, president of the Association for Labor Legislation, on "The Need for Health Insurance."

On Thursday morning Richard T. Ely of the University of Wisconsin, will read a paper on "Landed Property as an Economic Concept and as a Field of Research." Henry C. Taylor of the University of Wisconsin, and John L. Coulter of the West Virginia University, will present a paper and discussion on "Two Dimensions of Economic Productivity, With Agricultural Illustrations," at the opening of the afternoon session. The latter part of this session will be given over to a paper on "The Results of Some Rural Surveys in Iowa," by George H. von Tungen of Iowa State College, followed by a discussion by Paul S. Pierce of the State University of Iowa, and John M. Gillette of the University of North Dakota. Papers by Paul L. Vogt of the Ohio State University and C. W. Thompson of the United States Department of Agriculture are to be read in the evening on "Land Problems and Rural Welfare" and "The Rural Credits Law," respectively.

The general subject of the Friday morning session is to be "Do the Statistics Regarding the Concentration of Wealth in the United States Mean What They Are Commonly Assumed to Mean?" Papers are to be presented by Allyn A. Young of Cornell University and W. I. King of the University of Wisconsin. Discussion of the subject is to be given by Davis R. Dewey of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and George P. Watkins of the New York Public Service Commission. At 1 p. m. a complimentary luncheon is to be served by the Ohio State University.

"Loans and Taxes in War Finance" is the first subject of the afternoon session. O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard University is to deliver a paper on the subject. George E. Roberts of the National City Bank of New York City is to read a paper on "The Situation of the United States at the Close of the European War, with Special Reference to the Gold Supply."

Following the banquet at the Athletic Club at the evening session, there are to be a talk on a number of special problems likely to arise at the close of the European war. "The Place Which Accounting Should Occupy in Any Scheme of National Preparedness," is the subject of the opening discussion by Edward M. Hurley of the Federal Trade Commission. "The Price of Securities," is the subject of the next address, by Roger W. Babson of Wellesley Hills, Mass. W. Jett Lauck of Washington, D. C., is to take "Immigration" for the subject of his talk. "Population" is the topic of James A. Field of the University of Chicago. Mrs. Haviland H. Lund of New York City, the only woman speaker of the meeting, is to deliver an address on "The Redistribution of the Labor Law Now Employed in Producing War Supplies." E. Dana Durand of the University of Minnesota, the next speaker, is to talk on "Agriculture." The last speaker of the evening will be T. S. Adams of Yale University, who will talk on "Debts and Taxes After the War."

Following the election of officers on Saturday, J. E. Le Rossignol of the University of Nebraska, will read a paper on "Some Phases of the Minimum Wage Question." "Legislation versus Collective Bargaining as a Method of Securing Regulation of Hours of Labor" is the topic of the last paper of the meeting, by George G. Groat, of the University of Vermont. Following these two papers is a discussion by A. D. Wolfe, of the University of Texas; William Z. Ripley of Harvard University, and Henry R. Saege of Columbia University.

PROHIBITION IN INDIANA
LEBANON, Ind.—At a mass meeting here, 2000 voters from various parts of Boone County adopted resolutions asking State Senator Robert Bracken and Representative George E. Adams to work and vote for State-wide prohibition. The meeting was in the nature of a non-political demonstration, and gives further evidence of the strength of the "dry" movement in Indiana. It is hoped that a prohibition proposal may be put through the incoming General Assembly.

OFFICIAL RETURNS SHOW THE WILSON PLURALITY COUNT

President Received 9,116,296 Votes, Against 8,547,474 Cast For Mr. Hughes

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Complete official returns on the presidential election show that Mr. Wilson received 9,116,296 votes and Mr. Hughes 8,547,474, a plurality of 568,822 for Mr. Wilson. In 1912 Wilson (Dem.) received 6,297,919, Taft (Rep.) 3,486,399, Roosevelt (Prog.) 4,124,959.

The vote for Benson, Socialist candidate for President, was 760,000, with eight missing states estimated, against 901,872 for Debs (Socialist) in 1912, and for Hanly (Proh.) was 225,101, against 207,928 for Chadfa (Proh.) in 1912.

The total popular vote for the four candidates was 18,628,871, as against 15,045,322 in 1912. This is an increase of 3,593,549, accounted for by an increased population and the woman vote in the new suffrage states. The following is a table showing the vote of states for Wilson and Hughes:

States	Wilson	Hughes
Alabama	97,778	28,662
Arizona	33,170	50,524
Arkansas	112,186	49,827
California	466,289	462,516
Colorado	178,318	102,305
Connecticut	93,789	106,514
Delaware	24,521	25,794
Florida	56,108	14,611
Georgia	125,821	11,225
Idaho	79,921	50,368
Illinois	950,081	1,152,316
Indiana	324,063	341,005
Iowa	221,699	280,449
Kansas	314,538	277,886
Kentucky	239,909	241,884
Louisiana	79,875	6,644
Maine	64,118	69,505
Maryland	138,359	117,347
Massachusetts	279,021	288,812
Michigan	286,775	339,097
Minnesota	175,152	179,544
Mississippi	86,383	4,253
Missouri	398,932	369,339
Montana	101,063	66,750
Nebraska	158,827	117,771
Nevada	17,776	12,127
New Hampshire	33,779	43,723
New Jersey	211,018	268,382
New Mexico	33,552	31,161
New York	756,880	875,510
North Carolina	163,383	129,890
North Dakota	55,571	58,851
Ohio	604,946	514,830
Oklahoma	148,123	97,233
Oregon	120,087	126,813
Pennsylvania	521,238	708,784
Rhode Island	40,394	44,238
South Carolina	61,846	1,809
South Dakota	59,191	64,261
Tennessee	153,334	116,114
Texas	285,909	349,949
Utah	84,025	54,133
Vermont	22,708	40,250
Virginia	102,824	49,359
Washington	133,238	167,244
West Virginia	140,403	113,124
Wisconsin	193,042	221,323
Wyoming	28,318	21,698
Totals	9,116,296	8,547,474

OFFICIAL COUNT OF CITY BALLOTS

Official count of the ballots cast at the city election, Dec. 19, was completed and made public by the Board of Election Commissioners last night, with no change in the results announced after the first count. The official count shows that more than 25,000 "bullet" votes were cast in the School Committee contest, and more than 28,000 in the City Council contest. In the School Committee contest Henry Abrahams received by far the larger number of "bullet" ballots. The "bullet" cast in the council contest were generally for Daniel J. McDonald, James A. Watson or David T. Montague.

The official vote on the liquor question is as follows: Yes, 53,417; No, 30,328; blanks, 307.

The official vote for the council is: Daniel J. McDonald, 37,967; James A. Watson, 33,343; Francis J. W. Ford, 35,245; Patrick P. O'Keefe, 29,607; David T. Montague, 25,383; John J. Cassidy, 18,893; Thomas J. Collins, 12,744; Patrick A. Kearns, 7235; George T. Daly, 6645; James J. Twohig, 5066; William E. Hannan, 4809; and John H. Farley, 3960. The vote for School Committee is: Michael H. Sullivan, 45,459; Henry Abrahams, 44,687; Michael H. Corcoran, 40,717; and Herbert J. Keenan, 20,375.

The Election Commissioners found that 71 per cent of the vote of the registered voters was cast. The number of men who went to the polls on Dec. 19 was 34,552. Analysis of the vote showed that, but 45 per cent of the registered vote of the women, or 4987 votes, were cast in the School Committee contest. For the unopposed one year term in the City Council, Alfred E. Wellington received 59,598 votes.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 450,548 head, a loss of 14,078 head but they were \$93,830 head larger than last year. Arrivals of hogs increased 533 head for the week and 39,009 head for the year. Deliveries of cattle were 4449 head lighter than the previous week but as compared with similar week of 1915 gained 28,241 head. Sheep receipts were 10,162 head smaller than those of the preceding week but were 31,580 head in excess of the corresponding period of last year.

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

The appointment of Harry A. Pennington as city treasurer to replace Henry F. Lehan, the present incumbent, was rejected by the Cambridge City Council last night. The committee investigating the desirability of purchasing the Cambridge Electric Light Plant and establishing a municipal plant reported favorably. The matter was referred to the next City Council. Under the law two consecutive councils must act favorably and the proposal then be placed before the voters in the form of a referendum.

BETTER SERVICE DEMANDED FROM NEW HAVEN ROAD

Public Service Commission Wants a Monthly Report on Delayed Trains and Progress of Plans for Improvement

Monthly reports giving the number of passenger trains delayed more than five minutes and the reasons therefore and indicating the progress of the company's plans for improving passenger service in Massachusetts, will be filed by the New Haven Railroad with the Public Service Commission, in accordance with directions included in the commission's report on passenger service in the New Haven lines.

The report of the commission, which was issued yesterday, is based on the findings of George W. Bishop, chief inspector of the commission, who last August reported that the traffic conditions of the railroad were unsatisfactory and that some antiquated passenger cars and interior engines were being used.

In appearing before the commission in October President Howard Elliott admitted that the traffic conditions were not what they should be, but that the company was making improvements and adopting measures for better service as fast as circumstances would admit. As a means of relief, President Elliott proposed an increase in general passenger rates to 2½ cents per mile and mileage rates to 2½ cents per mile.

By way of answer to the proposal of increases in fares, the commission declares that while the machinery for making an application for permission to raise fares is available the railroad has made no such application, and consequently that proposal cannot be considered as applicable to the existing traffic problem.

The commission points out that the real financial difficulties of the New Haven Railroad arise, not out of the system as an operating railroad, but rather out of the company as a holding organization.

A rough division of the earnings and expenses of the parent railroad from the same items for the holding company, the commission states, shows that the railroad earned a return of 6.221 per cent in 1911 and 6.207 in 1916, while the percentage of return for the holding company for the same period varied from 3.867 per cent in 1911 to 1.278 in 1916.

"These figures indicate that the financial troubles of the New Haven company have been chiefly due to the investment of huge amounts of capital at wasteful prices in the securities of other companies," declares the commission. Causes for delays of passenger trains are summarized as follows: Discontinuance of certain passenger trains and resulting increase in tonnage of remaining trains beyond ability of small-weight engines to haul; increased freight traffic necessitating temporary transfer of heavy engines from passenger to freight service; inadequate coal supply; increase in parcel post and express business, causing delays at stations for loading and unloading.

"While the commission appreciates the difficulties under which the present management has labored and by which it is still beset and the sincerity of its purpose, the situation, in our judgment, now calls for somewhat more self-reliance and optimism than have been manifested and for less insistence upon obstacles in the way and the need for public help.

"While it is true that the times are not favorable to speedy action, for labor is scarce, prices are high and the delivery of materials unreliable, there is much that the company can and ought to do forthwith. It can, for example, convert its present tentative and somewhat uncertain plans into a definite and comprehensive program of action to be initiated at once; it can avoid further delay in placing its orders for new motive power and equipment; it can give evidence of a somewhat more vigorous oversight over the movement of its passenger trains than has hitherto seemed to exist."

MAIL SERVICE PLAN ANNOUNCED

Plans for transporting the mails to Cambridge and points beyond, to East Boston and Chelsea, and between the North and South stations, by the rapid transfer lines, were announced by Postmaster William F. Murray, in speaking before the Reciprocity Club at the Hotel Bellevue last night.

"I am figuring on a plan whereby we can send the mails for towns around Cambridge on cars through the Cambridge subway," said Mr. Murray. "Mail for East Boston and Chelsea should go through the East Boston tunnel, and mail going between the North and South stations should be carried on the Atlantic Avenue loop of the Elevated."

Reasons for abolishing the pneumatic tube service, the Government ownership of the mail autos and the general service ability of the auto service were advanced by Mr. Murray at length.

He characterized the attitude of the Chamber of Commerce as more critical than constructive, and in this connection he said that he asked the Chamber of Commerce some time ago to appoint a committee on postal affairs, to work with and assist the postmaster, in order to improve the service in every practicable way, but that such a committee had not been appointed.

FEDERAL CONTROL IS URGED FOR ALL WIRELESS PLANTS

Proposed Law Would Aid Government in Establishing Uninterrupted Communication

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Public hearings are to be held early, it is anticipated, on the bill before Congress to place control of all the important radio stations in the United States in the hands of the Federal Government for the purpose of establishing the complete and exclusive Government system of wireless communication between the coasts of the United States and outlying possessions and ships at sea.

The bill has been introduced in both branches of Congress, Senator Fletcher of Florida presenting it to the Senate, while Representative Alexander of Missouri presented it in the House. It was introduced in both branches in identical form.

The Senate Commerce Committee, which now has the bill before it, already has received applications for hearings, and it is the understanding that the committee will get an early start on the proposition. In the House the bill has been referred to the Merchant, Marine and Fisheries Committee.

The measure was drawn up by a committee representing all departments of the Government. Its provisions are designed to strengthen the act of 1912 regulating radio communication. Need for the Government ownership and operation of all of the important wireless stations in time of national emergency has been illustrated by the events of the last two years, according to the departmental committee.

One of the chief features of Federal operation would be the elimination of much of the mutual interference between stations, resulting in an increase in the amount of business capable of being handled by radio telegraphy in any district. The bill would open all Government stations, mainly naval stations not reserved for Government business exclusively, to commercial business. It also would compel all licensed operators, excepting those aboard ship, to be United States citizens.

QUINCY MAYOR MAY APPEAL TO COURT

QUINCY, Mass.—In the recount of the mayoralty vote of Dec. 19, held here yesterday under police guard, Joseph L. Whiton's majority over Mayor Gustave B. Bates was decreased by four votes. It is understood that Mayor Bates is preparing to appeal to the court and that he will ask that the unused ballots be produced. Mayor Bates has a guard of patrolmen standing over the ballot boxes and keeping watch over the entrances to the city clerk's offices where the ballots, used and unused, are kept.

As soon as the registrars completed their recount last night, Mayor Bates made his formal demand to see the unused ballots or those returned to the city clerk as unused after the election on Dec. 19. The registrars ruled that they had no jurisdiction and the Mayor asked that they note his exception.

After the recount all the ballots, used and unused, were placed in bundles securely tied and sealed by the registrars and deposited in the vault in the city clerk's office. The recount gave Mr. Whiton 3131 votes and Mayor Bates 2962.

NATIONAL CONGRESS PLANNED BY JEWS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The national conference of Jews called here to arrange for a Jewish Sanhedrin or national congress, elected Louis E. Kirstein of Boston as one of the vice-presidents of the national administration committee. This committee will have charge of arrangements for calling the congress, and is headed by Col. Harry Cutler of Providence, R. I. The call for the assembling of the congress, which is to be held in Washington, will be issued as soon as the delegates who are to represent the 3,000,000 Jews of the country* are elected.

CHILDREN RAISE FLOWERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Inmates of a children's institution here seem to have made a record as growers of chrysanthemums. For the season now coming to a close the little boys and girls grew and sold \$557 worth of the blossoms. The boys planted and cultivated the chrysanthemums, while the girls sewed the tent covering for them from old sacks.

QUEENSLAND'S EXPORTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

BRISBANE, Australia.—North Queensland has exported this year 188,000 cattle and 150,000 sheep. This season shows an increase over last year in the export of 48,000 cattle and 100,000 sheep. The North Queensland Register estimates that next year the northern part of the State will send away 210,000 cattle and 300,000 sheep.

SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 31, at 3.30

MME. EDDY

GADSKI and BROWN

Eminent Soprano Distinguished American Violinist

Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c

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The Height of Luxury in Travel

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A case of Red Wing Cider or Red Wing Grape Juice makes an ideal Holiday Gift.

For the Holidays

Recall the Yuletide activity for the older folks—delight the youngsters—add this old time charm to the Holiday merry-making by serving

RED WING SWEET APPLE CIDER

made from sound, ripe New York apples—pure, unfermented and contains no preservatives. Demand Red Wing Sweet Apple Cider from your dealer.

If your dealer is unable to supply you we will send you a case of a dozen quarts for \$3.00, express prepaid to any point east of the Rockies.

PURITAN FOOD PRODUCTS CO. Inc. FREDONIA, N. Y. Makers of Red Wing Grape Juice

SEALERS TO HOLD CONVENTION HERE

Several hundred members of the Massachusetts Association of Sealers of Weights and Measures are expected to attend the annual convention of that organization in Horticultural Hall on Wednesday and Thursday of next week. The chief object this year is to educate the public in weights and measures. Exhibits of modern weighing and sealing devices will be made. The hall will be open to the general public on Wednesday from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. and on Thursday from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Mayor Curley is to open the convention and the invited guests will include Governor McCall and Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge and a number of experts on the subject of weights and measures. Charles B. Woolley, sealer of weights and measures for the city of Boston and president of the association, will preside. Among those scheduled to address the gathering is Dr. Louis A. Fisher, of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., and Harriet L. B. Darling of Brooklyn.

TUBERCULOSIS BILLS FILED

Two bills, the subject matter of which has been before the Legislature before, to establish a State institution for the treatment of incorrigible tuberculosis patients and to authorize removal of incorrigibles to the proposed State institution upon requests of local boards of health, have been filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts House by Representatives B. Loring Young of Weston, at the request of Seymour B. Stone, representing it, was stated, the Massachusetts boards of health.

LYNN VOCATIONAL ADVISER

LYNN, Mass.—At a meeting of the School Committee last evening, John C. S. Andrews was elected vocational adviser at a salary of \$2000 a year. He will visit manufacturers and other business men in an effort to provide a better correlation between the courses followed by High School students and the positions that they subsequently fill.

Prices Go Up January 1

Buy Your Guaranteed Holeproof Hose Now

We can protect you only a short time longer against the increased cost of making Holeproof Hose. Take advantage of the chance. Get Hosiery enough now to last you next year. It won't take much, because Holeproofs are

Guaranteed Against Holes 6 Months

Men's Holeproofs, cotton, guaranteed 6 months, 6 pairs, \$1.50, \$2 and \$3. Silk, 3 pairs, guaranteed 3 months, \$2.

Sole Boston Agents

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BROOKLYN-NEW YORK

The Loeser Winter White Sale Began Yesterday. Greater Than Ever

All Brooklyn knows that these Loeser Sales have been progressively better and bigger. All Brooklyn may be confident, that this fifty-third White Sale will uphold all records including betterment.

Improved Customers' Service
Special arrangements of easily accessible tables. Garments specially sized up, and specially grouped in price-classes. Speedy and satisfactory delivery.

A large extra sales force, well trained and familiar with their stocks. Wide aisles to accommodate visitors. Courtesy and dispatch in every smallest detail of your shopping.

Extra Sizes and for Little Women Specialized
The woman built upon large lines and the petite woman will both find garments specialized to their needs.

Those for little women are womanly though small, daintily made and prettily trimmed. No need of searching through misses' sizes for something to suit.

Those for the woman of noble proportions are reinforced or stayed where the wear is hardest and amply large in every dimension, trimmed daintily with good embroideries and laces.

New Styles Featured
More of the simply trimmed and tailored models usually found only at the higher prices and only in regular stocks.

A daintiness and charm largely dependent on simplicity and fine stitching. Every bit of goodness and value put into the garment itself instead of its decoration.

Yet no lack of the trimmed models, those adorned with laces and embroideries, for the woman who loves these special bits of finery.

CHARGE PATRONS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES, HAVING BILLS RENDERED FEB. 1.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, New York. 46th and 47th Sts.

Are now holding

MID-WINTER SALES

OF GOWNS · WRAPS · SUITS
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AT VERY GREAT REDUCTIONS

PARIS WASHINGTON CINCINNATI DULUTH

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Fare \$3.00
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NOW is the time to arrange to spend the WINTER in the SUMMER time of the SOUTH and visit

AUSTRALIA
Honolulu, Suva, New Zealand
The "Palatial Passenger Steamers" "Makara" R.M.S. "Makara" (12,000 tons) 12,000 tons
Sail from Vancouver, B. C.
Jan. 17, Feb. 14, Mar. 14
Round Pacific Tour, \$227.50 up. Honolulu, \$135 up
For further particulars apply Can. Pacific Ry., 522 Washington St., Boston, or to Can. Asst. Reps. Mail Line, 640 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

INDUSTRIALS PROMINENT IN STOCK MARKET

Very Erratic Price Course for Some of the Active Issues and Fluctuations Are Wide—Boston Also Irregular

There was general strength in the early New York stock market today, although prices were rather irregular. Some specialties advanced and others declined substantially. International Mercantile Marine preferred was decidedly heavy. On the other hand Atlantic Gulf common rose a couple of points or so, and Central Leather, Crucible Steel, Lackawanna Steel, Republic Iron & Steel, Studebaker, Utah Copper and Texas Company showed strength of varying degrees and of rather uneven sort. Lackawanna Steel, for instance, was up two points at one time and then lost all but a small fraction of its gain.

Boston issues were inclined to sell higher in the first part of today's stock market session. Atlantic Gulf was a leader, as it was yesterday, and United States Smelting common and Tamarack were higher, the last named being particularly strong.

Prices on both exchanges grew stronger late in the first half hour.

By midday net gains of a point to 3 points or more were recorded by Crucible Steel, Steel Foundries, American Locomotive, Baldwin, Sloss-Sheffield and Lackawanna Steel. Substantial gains were also made by the rubber stocks, Central Leather, American Writing Paper preferred, Granby, International Paper common and preferred, Wells Fargo, U. S. Steel common and Pittsburgh Coal. U. S. Steel opened up 1/4 at 107 1/2 and moved up to 109 1/2, dropping the fraction before midday. Texas Company was up a point at the opening at 22 1/2. After a good deal of backing and filling it dropped to 22 1/2.

Tamarack was a local feature. It opened up 1/4 at 48 and went to 51, recording a good fraction before midday. Gulf common, after opening up 1/4 at 122, advanced to 125 1/2 and then declined to 124. Calumet & Hecla opened up 10 points at 560 and advanced to 575 during the first half of the session. American Zinc, the cement issues and Pond Creek Coal were strong.

There were some considerable declines in the afternoon trading. The motor stocks were particularly weak. Marine preferred recovered from its early weakness and became strong but again sold off before the beginning of the last hour. Steel Foundries dropped sharply as did also some of the other industrials. Boston also was easier.

New York total sales, \$61,800 shares; \$3,334,000 bonds.

SECURITIES ARE SOLD AT AUCTION

The following named securities were sold at public auction today: 50 National Shawmut Bank 194, off 3%; 3 National Shawmut Bank 193, off 4%; 5 Second National Bank 164, off 3%; 100 Corb Manufacturing Company Com. 35, up 15; 4 Cabot Manufacturing Company 122 1/2, off 1; 20 West Point Manufacturing Company 175, up 7; 600 Atlantic Cotton Mills 5; 18 Adirondack Electric Power Corporation 24 1/2, up 4; 3 Draper Corporation 148 1/2, off 1 1/2; 10 Booth Manufacturing preferred 108; 3 Nashua Manufacturing Company 504, up 12 1/2; 10 Nashua-Lowell Railroad 175, up 3; 5 Warren Bros. Company 12, off 12 1/2; 110 Boston Wharf 110; 100 Lawrence Manufacturing 107.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Standard Oil Company of Kentucky announced a bonus of one-half a month's salary to all employees who have been with company for more than six months and who receive less than \$3000 a year, payable Dec. 30.

CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY
CHICAGO, Ill.—Of the \$3,275,000 common stock of the Cudahy Packing Company offered to employees at par, \$1,250,000 has been taken thus far.

WEATHER
Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Rain and warmer tonight; Thursday probably rain; southeast to south winds increasing.

For Southern New England: Rain and warmer tonight; Thursday cloudy, probably rain.
For Northern New England: Snow and warmer tonight; Thursday snow in north, snow or rain in south portion; warmer in Maine.

TEMPERATURES TODAY
8 a. m. 25 10 a. m. 28
12 noon 28

IN OTHER CITIES
8 a. m.
Albany 20 New Orleans 22
Buffalo 20 New York 23
Chicago 20 Philadelphia 20
Cincinnati 20 Pittsburgh 20
Denver 14 Portland, Me. 14
St. Louis 14 St. Paul 14
Jacksonville 14 San Francisco 40
Nantucket 14 Washington 34

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun sets 4:38 12:44 a. m. 1:30 p. m.
Length of day 9:56 Moon sets 5:00 p. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:48 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber	74 1/4	76 1/4	74	74
Alaska Ju.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Alaska Gold	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Allis-Chal.	29	29 1/2	28	28
Allis-Chal. pr.	87 1/2	89	87 1/2	89
Am Ag Chem.	92	92	90	90
A A Chem pr.	102	102	102	102
Am B Sugar	91 1/2	91 1/2	90	90
Am Can	48 1/4	49	47 3/4	47 3/4
Am Car Fy.	67 1/2	68	66	66
Am Coal N. J.	36	36	36	36
Am Cot Oil	49	49	49	49
Am H & L	13 1/4	13 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am H L pr.	64	66	64	64
Am Ice Sec.	30 1/2	32 1/2	30 1/2	32
Am Linseed	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
Am Loco.	79 1/4	80 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4
Am Locomot.	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4
Am Smelt'g.	105 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Am SSecAp.	98	98	98	98
Am SSecBpt.	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4
Am Steel Fy.	66 1/4	67 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4
Am Sugar	108 1/4	109 1/4	108 1/4	109 1/4
Am Tel & Tel.	125 1/4	125 1/4	125	125
Am Woolen	44 1/4	45 1/4	44 1/4	45
Am Wrtp. pr.	47	49	47	48 1/2
Am Zinc	39 1/4	39 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4
Am Zinc pr.	73	75	72 1/2	72 1/2
Anacosta	83 1/4	84 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4
Atchafalpa	104 1/4	105	104 1/4	104 1/4
Atchafalpa pr.	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
At Gulf pr.	122	124 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
At Gulf pr. pr.	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4
Bald Loco.	59 1/4	61 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
Bald Loco cash	59 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4
Bald Loco pr.	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
Balt & Ohio	83 1/4	84 1/4	83 1/4	84 1/4
B & Ohio pr.	75	75	75	75
Barrett Co.	135 1/4	135 1/4	135 1/4	135 1/4
Beth Steel	500	500	500	500
BF Goodrich	61	61	59 1/2	60
Brook R T	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4
Brown Shoe	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4
Bruno Term	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
B C R & N	80	80	80	80
Burns Bros.	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4
Butte & Sup.	48	48 1/4	46 1/4	47
Cal Petrol.	25 1/2	26 1/2	25	25
Can Petrol pr.	56	57	56	56 1/2
Can Pacific	167 1/4	167 1/4	167	167
Can Leather	87 1/4	88 1/4	85 1/4	86 1/2
C Leather pr.	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4
Chan Motor	102	102	101	101
CM & St Paul	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
CM & St P pr.	124 1/4	124 1/4	124	124
Ches & Ohio	66	66	65 1/4	65 1/4
Chi R I & Pac.	34 1/4	35 1/4	34 1/4	35
Chi R I pr.	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Chi & NW pr.	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4
Chi & NW pr.	173 1/4	173 1/4	173 1/4	173 1/4
Chile Cop.	25 1/4	25 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Chino Cop.	55	55 1/4	54	54
Ci Peabody	70	70	70	70
Ci Peabody pr.	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4
Col Fuel	46 1/4	46 1/4	45	45 1/4
Con Gas & El.	42 1/4	43	42 1/4	42 1/4
Con Can	89	89	88	88
Con Gas	132	132	132	132
Con Gas pr.	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4
Corn Prod.	23 1/4	24 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Corn Prod pr.	110 1/4	110 1/4	110	110
Cruc Steel	63 1/4	63 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4
Cuban CSug.	52	52 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4
Cuban CS pr.	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4
Deere pr.	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Denver pr.	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Det Uni Rys.	127	127	125	125
Driggs-Seu	49 1/4	49 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4
Erie	35 1/4	35 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Erie pr.	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4
FM & S pr.	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4
Gen Elec.	169 1/4	169 1/4	167 1/4	167 1/4
Gen Motors	133 1/4	133 1/4	133	133
G Motors pr.	121	121	121	121
G Motors pr. N.	92 1/4	92 1/4	92	92
Granby Min.	92 1/4	94	92 1/4	94
Gr Nor pr.	117 1/4	118	117 1/4	118
Gr Nor pr.	37	37 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4
Green Can	44	44 1/4	44	44 1/4
Gulf States	135	135	135	135
Hartman Corp	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4
Ill Central	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4
Inspiration	58 1/4	59 1/4	58	58 1/4
Int Ag Corp.	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Int Ag Corp. pr.	45	45	44	44
Int Con Cor.	17 1/4	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Int Cor pr.	72	72	72	72
Int Mer Mar.	23	23 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
I Mer Mar pr.	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4
In Nickel Ct.	43 1/4	43 1/4	42	42
In Paper	49 1/4	49 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
In Paper pr.	104 1/4	106	103	103 1/4
Kan City So.	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
Kayser	115	115	115	115
Kelley Tires	61	62	61	61 1/4
Kenneb Corp.	46	46 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4
Lack Steel	86	88	84 1/4	85 1/4
Laclede Gas	103 1/4	103 1/4	100	100
Lee R & T Co.	30	30	30	30
Lehigh Val.	80	80 1/4	79 1/4	80 1/4
Loose Wires	22	24 1/2	22	24 1/2
Man Shit.	75	75	75	75
Max Motor	53 1/4	53 1/4	46 1/4	47 1/4
Maxwell pr.	72 1/4	73 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/4
Maxwell pr.	37 1/4	37 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4
Max Petrol	97 1/4	98	93 1/4	94 1/4
Miami	39	39 1/4	39	39 1/4
Mo K & T	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4
Mo K & T pr.	22	22	21	21
MSP & SSM	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4
Mo Pacific	17	17	17	17
Mo Pac pr.	17 1/4	17 1/4	17	17
Mo Pac pr.	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Nat C & S	80	80	80	80
Nat Enamel	29 1/4	29 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Nat Enamel pr.	91	91	91	91
Nat Lead	60	60 1/4	60	60
Nevada Con.	24 1/4	25	24 1/4	24 1/4

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adventure	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Ahmek	103	103	103	103
Alaska	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Algonah	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Allouet	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Am Ag Ch pr.	101 1/4	102 1/4	101	101
Am Pneu pr.	8	8	8	8
Am Sugar	109	109	109	109
Am Sugar pr.	118	118	118	118
Am Tel	125 1/4	125 1/4	125	125
Am Tel pr.	131 1/2	131 1/2	131	131
Am Wool pr.	95	95	95	95
Am Zinc	38 1/4	38 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4
Am Zinc pr.	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4
Anacosta	84 1/4	84 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
Ariz Com	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Atchafalpa	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
At Gulf pr.	122	123 1/4	120	120 1/4
At Gulf pr.	65	65	65	65
B & A	173	173	173	173
Best Eleva	77	77	77	77
Boston & M.	41 1/4	42	41 1/4	42
Butte & Sup.	2	2	2	2
Cal & Ariz	79 1/4	79 1/4	79	79
Cal & Hecla	560	575	560	570
Centennial	21 1/4	21 1/4	21	21
China	55	55	55	55
Cop Range	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4
Cuban Cem.	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
Davis Daly	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Daly West	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
East Boston	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
East Butte	16 1/4	17	16 1/4	17
Edison Elec.	228	228	227	227
Fitchburg	72	72	72	72
Franklin	9	9	9	9
Granby	93	93 1/4	90	90
Helvetia	700	800	700	800
Int Port Ce.	16 1/4	16 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Int Port Ce pr.	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4
Isle Royale	35	37	35	37
Isl Cr Coal	59	59	59	59
Kerr Lake	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Keweenaw	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Lake Copper	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Maine Cent	98	98	98	98
Mason Val	6	6	6	6
Mass Elec.	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Mass Gas	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Mass Gas pr.	80	80	79 1/4	79 1/4
Mayflower	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Mohawk	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
New Eng Tel.	121 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4
Nipissing	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Nipe Bay Co.	147	147	147	147
North Butte	23 1/4	24	23 1/4	24
North Lake	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
N Y N H & H	54	54 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4
O Colony M.	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Old Dom	65	65 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4
Oscoda	94	94	94	94
Pond Cr Coal	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

ENGLISH WOOL
TRADE MOVES
VERY SLOWLY

In Present State of Uncertainty
No One Considers Proposals
for Sale of Materials Not
Already in Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England, Dec. 7.—Very little business has been done this week in either wool or tops. A few spot lots have changed hands at prices entirely in favor of the sellers, but in the present state of uncertainty no one will give a moment's consideration to proposals for the sale of material that is not already in hand. In the normal course of a topmaker's business at this period of the year, the buying of wool and the sale of tops proceed simultaneously; at times one side of the dual process gains upon the other, according to the state of the market, but it is an essential condition of safe trading that the balance shall be restorable at will. In present circumstances this condition is not operative. The buying of wool is suspended, and there is no knowledge of the time when and the terms upon which it will be resumed. Consequently business in tops and yarns is at a standstill, except so far as small quantities in stock are concerned, and prices of these depend solely upon the need of the buyers. Sixty-four tops have actually sold this week up to 5s. 8d., and they are not obtainable anywhere below 5s. 6d.

Negotiations with regard to the disposal of the wool now under Government control have been proceeding busily all the week. Various sections of the trade have held meetings at which measures were formulated for the protection of their interests, and the Army Contracts Department, in accordance with their promise that nothing should be done except in consultation with the trade, received on Friday last a deputation representing the Bradford Chamber of Commerce and the British Association of Wool Buyers. The members of this deputation are pledged to secrecy as to what took place at the interview, but it is understood that they strongly emphasized the dangers attendant on any delay in the distribution of the wool, and asked for the appointment of an advisory trade committee to assist the Government in the work.

On the same day, a big conference was held at the Wool Exchange, London, attended by representatives of the Colonial Wool Merchants Association, the Associated London Selling Wool Brokers, and the Colonial Wool Buyers Association. It was reported that the chairman of the three associations had forwarded to the Director of Army Contracts the following memorandum, which the conference unanimously endorsed:

As representatives of the three chief factors in the distribution of colonial wools—i. e., the Colonial Wool Merchants Association, the Associated London Selling Wool Brokers, and the Colonial Wool Buyers Association, we submit that there should be no change in the channels of distribution between the owners of the wool and the consumers. Elaborate organizations are in existence for the financing, storing, and distribution throughout the world of the wool, and the most important merchants, brokers, and distributors have been in existence nearly a century. They know the intricacies of the trade as an open book. The practice of selling wool by auction is the fairest and most satisfactory both to owners and buyers, and when protected by limits and the embargo the State has the fullest protection for its commandeered article. We strongly press for a continuance of the present system of distribution, originating in the first instance by public auction. Wm. Weddel, chairman of the Colonial Wool Merchants Association, Reginald Jacob, chairman of the Associated London Selling Wool Brokers, Wm. P. Raynor, chairman of the Colonial Wool Buyers Association.

The conference passed a resolution urging that all wools that left Australia and New Zealand, or were sold and paid for there up to the date on which the Government announced that they had taken over the Australian clips should be available for ultimate disposal under conditions ruling at that date. What is asked for in this resolution is that wool bought by merchants, topmakers, spinners and manufacturers should remain in their possession, and that wool consigned for sale in London—a process that involves a prepayment by the consignee to the grower of perhaps 70 per cent of the value of the wool consigned—should be allowed to come forward and be disposed of in that way. The conference also resolved that the Secretary for War, Mr. Lloyd George, should be asked to receive a deputation representing all sections of the wool and woollen industry at an early date. This resolution has, of course, been upset by the political crisis that has since supervened.

mean time the sales of East India wool at Liverpool have been suspended—"at any rate until next week," according to the official announcement. With reference to the wool already purchased in Australia, it was stated at the monthly conference of the wool exports subcommittee held on Tuesday, Dec. 5, that the Government had no present intention of interfering with it—or at least with so much of it as has been bought at auction. On the other hand, it is understood that private purchases made in New Zealand will almost certainly be canceled. Of course, no auction sales have taken place this season in New Zealand; it was the postponement of the first sale of the season at Christchurch that gave the trade the first inkling of the intention of the Government to acquire control of the clip. In Australia, however, a considerable quantity of wool has come under the hammer, and some thousands of bales yet remain to be shipped. For some weeks shipment was impossible because of the coal strike; but the strike is now settled, and the latest information is that ample freight is available.

At the monthly conference of the wool exports subcommittee previously referred to, it was stated that it is not the intention of the British Government to exclude members of the United States Textile Alliance from purchasing a proportion of the controlled wool, but the proportion will depend on home requirements and the requirements of Great Britain's allies in the war, and apparently in the fixing of it account is to be taken of the United States domestic supplies and exports from other than British sources. A more detailed statement on this matter is promised at an early date.

GASTON, WILLIAMS
& WIGMORE CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Net earnings of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore for the seven months ended November were \$2,462,000, after allowing for interest charges. This is equal to \$8.20 per share on the \$300,000 shares. Of these earnings, \$1,172,000 is from the G. W. W. Steamship Company and \$1,290,000 by the exporting and importing company. Dividends were paid during the period at the \$1 quarterly rate, calling for \$600,000. Earnings during the period averaged \$350,000 a month, which on a yearly basis is equivalent to \$4,200,000, or \$14 a share.

LUKENS STEEL TO
ISSUE NEW STOCK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Lukens Iron & Steel Company of Coatesville, Pa., will soon increase its capital stock. A new company to be known as the Lukens Steel Company will be formed with \$6,000,000 7 per cent cumulative first preferred stock, \$6,000,000 7 per cent cumulative second preferred stock and \$10,500,000 common stock. A small portion of the first preferred it is said, will be offered by local bankers.

DETROIT UNITED
MEETING FEB. 6

At the annual meeting of Detroit United Railway Feb. 6 stockholders will vote on increase in stock from \$12,500,000 to \$25,000,000. Directors state it will be necessary to expend considerable amounts in acquisition and construction of additional lines, and on betterments, properly chargeable to capital account. As the stock is now above \$125 a share, this will mean profitable rights for stockholders.

GREAT LAKES
TRANSIT'S DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Great Lakes Transit Corporation declared a dividend of \$3.50 a share on common stock consisting of 100,000 shares of no par value, and regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred. The company began business at opening of navigation, April 23, 1916. The board also anticipated out of the net earnings first mortgage bonds that fall due in 1917, 1918, 1919, and 1920, aggregating \$480,000.

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

10 highest grade rails 94.38 .08 .15 1.56
10 second grade rails 90.51 .13 .63 .17
10 public utility 90.68 .03 .53 .17
10 industrial bonds 88.19 .52 4.49 .63
Combined average 94.90 .11 .68 .34

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: Cramp Ship 35 1/2, Elec Stor Bat 67, General Asphalt com 21, Lehigh Nav 95 1/2, Lehigh Val Trac 27 1/2, Lehigh Val Trac 27 1/2, Lehigh Superior 30 1/2, Philadelphia Co 41 1/2, Philadelphia Elec 34, Philadelphia Rap Tr 32 1/2, Philadelphia Tract 32, Union Trac 45 1/2, United Gas Imp 31 1/2.

SYNDICATE DISSOLVED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Undersignments for the \$300,000,000 Great Britain & Ireland 5 1/2 per cent 5 and 5-year notes, have been dissolved, and checks representing profits of syndicate members distributed by J. F. Morgan & Co., syndicate managers.

STEEL'S EARNINGS
FOR DECEMBER
MAY DECREASE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—December net earnings of United States Steel Corporation are expected to be \$3,000,000 less than in November. This estimate is based upon an expected decrease in shipments of about 23 per cent, although earnings this month are expected to be \$1 a ton greater than in November. Should events during current week bear out these estimates the earnings in last quarter of year will be close to \$112,000,000.

Volume of new business this month has been heavy, although probably 15 per cent to 17 per cent less than in November, exceeding all other months this year since March. Because of heavy reduction in shipments, however, gain in unfilled orders in December is likely to be almost as large as they were last month. It would not be surprising if unfilled orders at end of year were almost 12,000,000 tons, but much depends upon developments in next four days.

Volume of business booked in 1916 estimating December shows increase of a little less than 19 per cent compared with previous maximum contracts taken in 1915. In the aggregate this year's contracts have exceeded the orders booked in 1915 by about 5,000,000 tons.

STANDING OF THE
BOSTON BANKS

The individual legal and actual reserves of the Boston national banks and Old Colony Trust Company, members of the Clearing House, are appended:

	Legal Act'l	Legal Act'l
National Union	16.91	22.23
Fourth-Atlantic	15.61	17.34
Merchants	15.78	17.34
Second	15.78	17.34
Nat'l Shawmut	15.88	20.60
Webster & Atlas	17.38	18.12
Bay State	21.52	22.02
First	18.18	22.21
National Security	21.84	22.72
Commercial	17.04	20.33
Old Colony Trust	17.12	18.18
Aggregate	17.12	20.46

Eight of the 11 banks are stronger than in previous week in legal reserve and seven in actual reserve. No bank is below the legal reserve requirement of 15 per cent compared with one below in week before. Average aggregate legal reserve is 40 per cent higher than last week's and actual reserve is 10 per cent higher.

CITIES SERVICE CO.
BREAKS RECORDS

All monthly records of Cities Service Company were broken by the November revenues, the gross gaining \$37,765, or 170 per cent over November, 1915, the total being more than \$200,000 in excess of the October exhibit. For the first time in the history of the company the monthly balance available for dividends on the common stock crossed the \$1,000,000 mark, representing an increase of \$730,336, or 240 per cent over the corresponding month last year. For the 12 months ended Nov. 30 gross earnings increased \$4,713,306, or 108 per cent, as compared with the previous corresponding 12 months: The gain in the balance available for the common stock was \$4,147,183, or 200 per cent over the previous period.

ONION GROWING
HAS EXPANSION

LAREDO, Tex.—More than 15,000 acres have been planted to Bermuda onions, and if normal yield is obtained they should give total shipments of about 8000 cars. The onion-growing territory has expanded rapidly during the last few years. They are grown exclusively during the winter months and come upon the market in early spring, sometimes as early as February.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 27

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Athens, Ga.—Mr. Johnson of Johnson & Co., shoe.

Athens, Ga.—S. Foley.

Baltimore—H. Abraham and J. Bloom of Baltimore Shoe Co., Essex.

Charleston, S. C.—Alexander Karsch of U. S.

Chicago—J. P. Murphy of Chicago Mail Order House, Essex.

Cincinnati—A. Levy and I. Netzer of Chas. Meiss Shoe Co., Cape Fear.

Las Vegas, N. M.—I. Appel of Appel Bros., Adams.

Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co., Tour.

New York—E. P. Smith of The Reciprocal, New York.

New York—Charles Jacoby, U. S.

New York—G. Goldstein, U. S.

New York—J. J. Connelley of National Clear & Bull House, Essex.

New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores, 118 Lincoln St.

New Orleans—E. N. Heismann, U. S.

Omaha—A. A. McCure of American Hand Sewed Shoe Co., Tour.

Philadelphia—G. F. Grieb of J. G. Grieb & Son, Essex.

Philadelphia—M. P. Kasper of Litt Bros., Essex.

Pittsburgh—E. Gartenstein of Walker & Co., Essex.

Portland, Ore.—A. M. Gibson, U. S.

Porto Rico—M. Covas of Romar Colman & Co., U. S.

San Francisco—H. E. Shinn of Curtis Jones & Co., U. S.

The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and receive information Bureau 164 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

DIVIDENDS

Jim Butler Mine Company declared dividend of 10 per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable Jan. 15.

The Illinois Brick Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 5.

The West Pennsylvania Traction Company has declared usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2.

The Manufacturers Light, Heat & Power Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 30.

Ohio Leather Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred and 1 1/2 per cent on common, with an extra 2 per cent on common.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 30.

The West Pennsylvania Railways Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 2.

American Trust Company of Boston declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 27. James Lawrence was added to the board of directors.

Pennsylvania Company declared dividend of 4 per cent for the half-year. This is the same amount as was declared last December and last June. The dividend is payable Dec. 30.

National Union Bank of Boston has declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Dec. 27. E. Kent Swift of Whitinsville has been elected a director.

The Smith Motor Truck Corporation declared an initial dividend on the preferred stock for the period from Nov. 27 to Dec. 31 at the rate of 8 per cent a year. Dividend is payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 31.

United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company has declared regular quarterly dividends of \$1.25 a share on the common stock and 8 1/2 per cent a share on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15. In October, July and April \$1 was declared on the common stock.

The Bush Terminal Company has declared the regular semiannual dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred stock, 2 1/2 per cent on the common and an additional 2 1/2 per cent stock dividend on the common, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 6. These are the same amounts as were declared six months ago.

International Paper Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 5.

Three months ago a dividend of 1 per cent was paid and the payment previous to that was 1/2 of 1 per cent. This quarterly dividend establishes the preferred stock on its full dividend basis, thereby automatically stopping the accumulation of dividends now amounting to 3 1/2 per cent.

The North Butte Mining Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on its stock, payable Jan. 29 to stock of record Jan. 12. After meeting, directors said: In view of large amount of development work being done below 3000-foot level in Granite Mountain shaft and development work in progress on the company's East Side mineral properties board considered it advisable not to declare larger dividend than paid last quarter.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	2 1/2	3 1/2
Beacon & G	2 1/2	3 1/2
Big Ledge	2 1/2	3 1/2
Boston & Montana	67c	70c
Butte C & Z	11 1/2	11 3/4
Butte C & Z	11 1/2	11 3/4
Calumet & Jerome	1 1/2	2 1/2
Canada Cop	1 1/2	1 3/4
Cerro de Pasco	24	25 1/2
Cerro de Pasco	36 1/2	37 1/2
Chester	128	135
Cons Arizona	1 1/2	1 3/4
Cosden & Co.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Dundee	14 1/2	15 1/2
Dundee Ariz	1 1/2	1 3/4
Federal Dye	45	50 1/2
First Nat'l Copper	3 1/2	4 1/2
Green Monster	2 1/2	3 1/2
Grant Motor	6	8
Hercules	4 1/2	5 1/2
Howe Sound	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jerome Vic	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jumbo	28	30
Lake Torpedo	7 1/2	8 1/2
Marine	65	70
Marlin Arms	65	70
Max Munitions	3 1/2	4 1/2
McKinley Dar	50c	55c
Midvale Steel	62	65 1/2
Molybdeum	1 1/2	1 3/4
Monongah	69	71
Mother Lode	43	45
Nancy Hanks	8 1/2	9 1/2
Nipissing	9 1/2	10 1/2
No Am P & P	8 1/2	9 1/2
N Y Central rts.	37 1/2	42 1/2
Perrier	37 1/2	42 1/2
Perry Marquette	37 1/2	42 1/2
Rec Cons	50	52
Royal Dutch	67	68
Sapulpa Ref	10	10 1/2
Schenck	14	15 1/2
Squoyah Oil	13 1/2	14 1/2
Sinclair Oil	62	63
Steel Alloy	7 1/2	8 1/2
Stearns	24 1/2	26 1/2
Success Min	42	43
Troy Arizona	50c	60c
United Alloy	50	60 1/2
Union Motopulver	45 1/2	48 1/2
Un Verde Com	52 1/2	55 1/2
Un Verde Ext	37	38
U S Steamship	6	6 1/2
Wright Oil	1 1/2	1 3/4
Wright-Martin	15	16 1/2
Wyoming Petrol	1 1/2	1 3/4
Zinc Concent	4	4 1/2

WOODEN SHIPBUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wooden merchant vessels of 500 gross tons or more building or under contract to be built in private shipyards of the United States on Dec. 1, 1916, number 116, of 155,615 gross tons.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Washington dispatch says issue of \$125,000,000 Panama Canal bonds is contemplated.

Interest rate on new Australian war loan of £18,000,000 will be 4 1/2 per cent. List closes Feb. 1. Loan will fall due in 1925.

President Wood of American Woolen Company says unfilled orders on hand aggregate \$29,000,000, none of which represents war orders.

For 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1916, Aitchison earned 6.77 per cent on its property investment, compared with 5.22 per cent for 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1915.

A 6 per cent one-year loan of \$2,500,000 has been made by Montevideo branch of the National City Bank of New York to the Government of Uruguay.

Sinclair Cudahy Pipe Line Company has purchased from Tidal Oil Company a 6-inch trunk line 34 miles in length, running from the property to Tulsa, Okla.

Production of platinum in Ural mountains in 1916 is placed between 3600 and 4300 pounds, or one-third of normal. Output has been reduced by scarcity of labor and difficulty in getting machinery.

Stocks of merchandise remaining in bonded warehouses at port of New York on Dec. 1 amounted to \$65,496,327, compared with \$67,712,042 Nov. 1. Value of goods on Dec. 1, 1916, aggregated \$53,715,259.

Stockholders of the Farmers Loan & Trust Company of New York will meet Jan. 10 to authorize an increase in capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000. New stock will be offered pro rata at \$200 per share.

Appointment of the Bank of England as agent and correspondent of the New York Federal Reserve Bank is expected to be followed by the designation of the Bank of France and of the Reichsbank to act in similar capacities.

International Institute of Agriculture of Rome reports the Argentine wheat crop at 70,000,000 bushels, one half that of last year. Australia's wheat crop 135,000,000 bushels, 4 per cent better than yearly average. For the world's 18 most important countries, estimated total wheat crop is placed at 2,500,000,000 bushels, which is 25 per cent less than last year.

New York spent between \$100,000,000 and \$125,000,000 on Christmas, not including amusements. No previous year saw so many shoppers from other cities or so much buying by mail. Merchants report increase of 25 per cent to 100 per cent in holiday business. For days before Christmas shoppers were spending \$2,500,000 daily in retail establishments, rising from \$1,500,000 at Dec. 1, and \$1,000,000 somewhat earlier. Difficulty was found in getting enough shop help.

STEEL SHORTAGE
CLOSES MILLS

SHARON, Pa.—On account of scarcity of steel, American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, a United States Steel subsidiary, has closed 20 hot mills at its Farrell works. They will be idle for at least one week. Finishing department is also idle but will resume next week.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	1916	1915	Increase
November			
Operating revenue	\$10,765,682	\$1,361,613	
Operating expenses	5,548,856	668,350	
Net revenue	5,103,826	793,263	
Taxes	475,550	77,898	
Operating income	4,628,276	803,161	

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

STEEL PLATE
CLOSURE MILLS

SHARON, Pa.—On account of scarcity of steel, American Sheet & Tube Plate Company, a United States Steel subsidiary, has closed 20 hot mills at its Farrell works. They will be idle for at least one week. Finishing department is also idle but will resume next week.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT

UNION PACIFIC			
November—	1916	Increase	
Over revenue	\$10,750,682	\$1,361,611	\$938,355
Over expenses	5,646,886		568,355
Net revenue	5,103,796	795,262	
Taxes	475,750	* 79,890	
Over income	4,628,762	803,162	
From July 1—			
Over revenue	53,741,949	8,631,999	
Over expenses	27,707,571	3,439,656	
Net revenue	26,034,378	5,192,343	
Taxes	2,702,252	534,820	

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS

BURGH		
	1916	1915
November—		
Oper revenue	\$1,074,237	\$992,922
Net income	143,288	150,186
From July 1—		
Oper revenue	5,739,331	4,969,487
Net income	930,218	745,160
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT		
November—		
Gross earnings	\$848,497	\$795,275
Net income	189,054	171,258
Jan 1 to Nov 30—		

INTERBORO RAPID TRANSIT

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS		
		Increase
Third week Dec.....	\$768,543	\$69,080
From July 1.....	19,559,618	3,822,750
INTERBORO RAPID TRANSIT		
November—		
Oper revenue	\$3,451,787	\$400,851
Net oper rev	2,120,180	190,896
Net income	918,892	41,196
Surplus	934,282	44,003
From July 1—		
Oper revenue	11,588,778	1,792,766

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN

Surplus	3,261,804	318,436
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN		
Third week Dec.	\$316,000	\$48,000
From July 1	7,435,000	1,502,109

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	990	1010
Buckeye Pipe Line	113	116
Indiana Pipe Line	113	116
Ohio Oil	292	295
Pratt & Whitney Gas, ex-div.	585	595
South Penn Oil	585	595
Standard Oil, California	960	965
Indiana	325	335
Kentucky	770	800
New Jersey	695	700
New York	263	272
Union Tank Line	94	98
Illinois Pipe	229	234
Prairie Pipe, ex-div.	327	332

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WESTERN TEAMS PLAN SWIMMING MEETS WITH EAST

Northwestern and Chicago Aggregations Gain Consent and Coaches Are Working to Have Full Schedule For Trips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—An unprecedented invasion of the eastern colleges by western swimming teams will take place this season if the East is willing and satisfactory arrangements can be made. Consent has been given to the swimming teams of Northwestern University and the University of Chicago to take eastern trips and the coaches at both institutions are hopeful of securing a full eastern schedule. Northwestern and Chicago are the pick of the West, and undoubtedly among the leaders of the country. The list of intercollegiate swimming records shows a preponderance held by western colleges and most of them made recently.

The swimming coaches at Chicago and Northwestern have told this bureau of what they would like to see arranged. Said Coach J. H. White of Chicago: "The University of Chicago is contemplating an eastern trip at Easter time, when we have a week or 10 days. We have the approval of the Chicago athletic authorities, providing we can arrange a satisfactory schedule and I haven't any doubt we can arrange such a schedule. Chicago should like to meet the University of Pittsburgh, Annapolis, the City College of New York or Columbia or both, Rutgers, the University of Pennsylvania, and we might include Princeton." Last spring's brief trip East proved highly successful for the Maroons.

Said Coach T. H. Robinson of Northwestern: "I have just got to O. K. of the Northwestern faculty to an eastern swimming trip and I go to New York Tuesday to attend the meeting of the National Intercollegiate Athletic Association. While there I hope to be able to make arrangements with eastern schools for the trip. We should like to meet the City College of New York, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Cincinnati or Pittsburgh. We plan to make this trip Feb. 8 to 14."

An eastern trip by Northwestern is a novelty. The Purple has met eastern teams traveling west and come out victorious.

The recent eastern ruling against freshmen will serve to make competition between eastern universities and members of the Western Conference easier, since the western schools have long been forbidden use of first year men.

PICKUPS

Manager Moran of the Philadelphia Nationals is still reported as very desirous of making some trades, but the other clubs do not seem to be willing to meet his ideas.

During the 12 seasons Cobb has played in the American league he is credited with having failed to get at least one hit in only 323 games. That means that he has batted safely in no less than 1217.

Manager Fohl of the Cleveland Americans expects much better work from his pitching staff next year. He has Coveleskie, Boehling, Bagby and Morton as regulars with Coombs and Klepper as utility men.

Seven of the 16 major league clubs will do their spring training in Texas or Arkansas next year. Florida will have three and Georgia three. Virginia, California and Louisiana will get the three other clubs.

There were only three major league catchers who took part in 100 or more games last summer. They were O'Neill of Cleveland with 128; Schalk of the Chicago White Sox with 124 and Henry of Washington with 116.

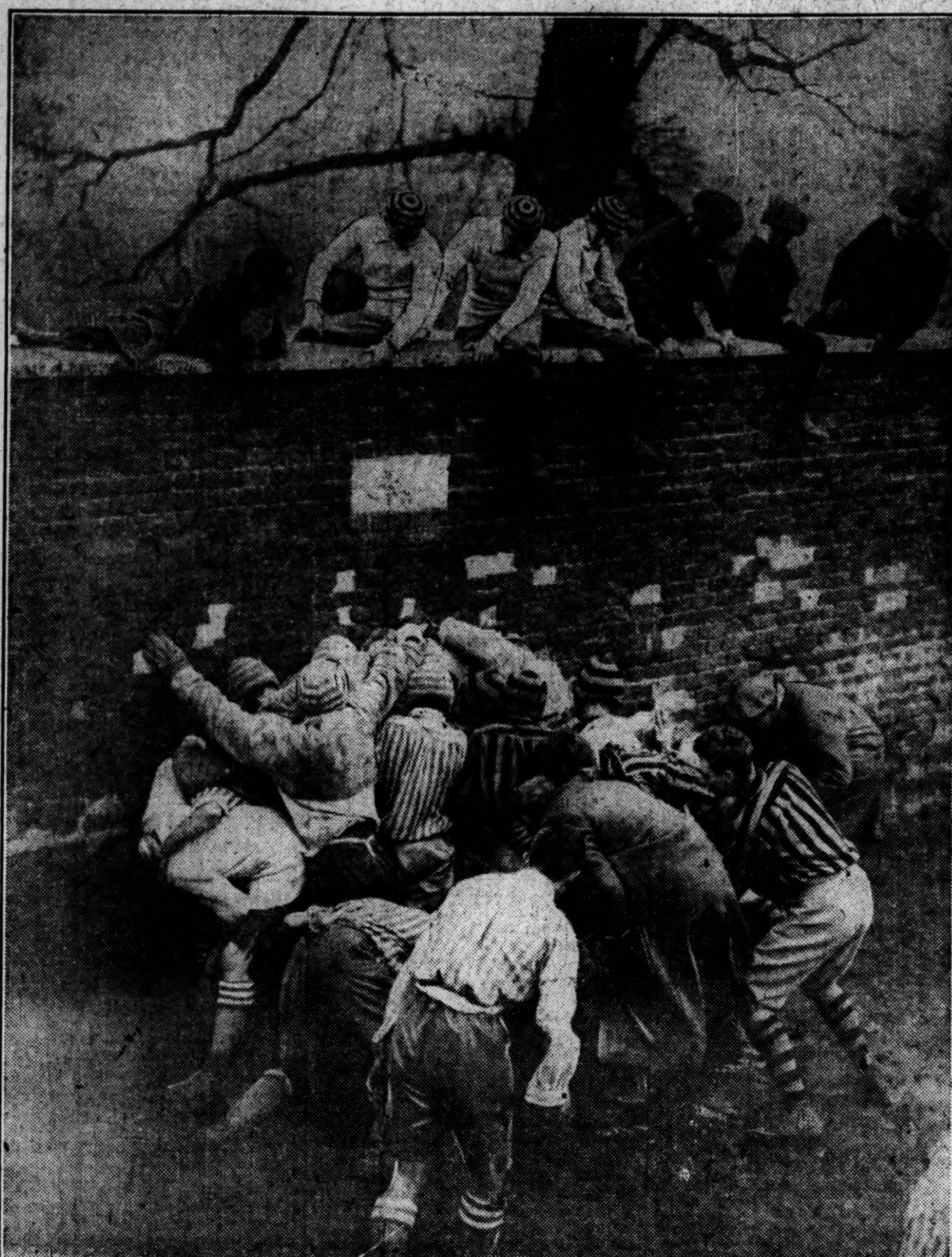
Walter Pipp, first baseman for the New York Americans, who led that league in home runs last summer, has been promised a suit of clothes for every time he makes a home run next summer with one or more runners on base.

The Southern Association of Baseball Clubs expects to have a very successful season next year. R. H. Baugh has been reelected for two years, the players' limit has been increased to 154 players and the schedule calls for 154 games.

The annual meeting of the National Commission will be held next month and followers of baseball are wondering whether A. G. Herrmann will be reelected chairman. He has held that position ever since the commission was formed.

COOPERAGE MEN SEEK REFORMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Delegates to the convention of the Associated Cooperage Industries of America here, planned at the closing session many activities to be undertaken when the association's permanent headquarters are opened at St. Louis, about Jan. 1, including a standard system of cost accounting, and a publicity campaign in the interest of wooden containers.



The Wall Game at Eton

© Sport & General

JUNIOR INDOOR TENNIS TOURNAMENT IN THIRD ROUND

E. H. Binzen, Winner of Singles Last Winter, Takes First and Second Round Matches

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Third round matches in singles and a start in the doubles are down on the schedule for today in the second day of play in the national junior indoor lawn tennis championship tournament of 1916 on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory.

Excellent progress was made in the singles Tuesday, the first round being cleaned up and a fine showing made on the second. E. H. Binzen of New York, the title-holder, had an easy time in reaching the third round. He disposed of both of his opponents with little effort.

He met W. W. Hastings of Ridgefield School in the first round and Hastings lost in straight sets, 6-0, 6-1. In the next round Binzen met J. F. Ryan of Christian Brothers Academy and defeated him, 6-1, 6-0.

B. H. Letson of DeWitt High School, winner of the national boys' championship at Forest Hills last summer, had an easy time winning from G. W. Saunders in straight sets, 6-1, 6-1. The summary:

FIRST ROUND
F. Dornheim, Belfield C. C., defeated F. W. Warburg, Harvard, 5-7, default.
F. J. Meyer, Brooklyn Preparatory School, defeated F. L. MacWally, Rutgers, 3-6, 6-4.
J. B. Rosenquist, Pawling School, defeated E. D. Cumming, 7-5, 10-8.
F. M. Loughman, West Side T. C., defeated D. R. Blankarn, Nutley School, 6-2, 10-8.
Harry Branner, Cutter School, defeated A. M. Hurd, Hotchkiss School, 6-3, 6-4.
F. W. Hatch, Harvard, defeated Romeyn Smith, Barringer H. S., Newark, 6-4, 6-3.

Alvin Flier, Bensonhurst T. C., defeated W. J. Eabrinke, Trinity School, 11-9, 3-6, 6-4.
F. Matthews, Amherst, defeated Irving Blitt, Newton H. S., 7-5, 7-5.
John Wack, Barrington H. S., Newark, defeated R. B. Ayer, Middlesex School, 6-3, 6-4.
H. B. O'Boyle, Georgetown, defeated W. H. Barnes, Fordham Preparatory School, 6-2, 6-1.

L. W. Taylor, Brooklyn Preparatory School, defeated E. H. Rosenquist, Trinity School, 6-3, 6-1.
Paul Kersey, Fordham, defeated S. L. Alexander, Townsend Parish Hall, 6-2, 6-1.
L. W. Bottsford, Columbia, defeated R. Haines, Columbia, 6-1, 7-5.
Herbert W. Haldenstern, Columbia, defeated W. E. Jones, Brunswick School, 6-1, 6-1.

D. L. Nichols, Curtis H. S., defeated D. H. Sulzberger, 7-5, 7-5, 6-4.
W. B. Marsters, Jamaica H. S., defeated John Snyder, Jamaica H. S., 6-0, 6-4.
H. G. Snow, Horace Mann, defeated J. H. Raymond, Princeton, 6-4, 6-3.
G. H. Bolkin, Pelham Heights T. C., 6-2, 6-4.
E. H. Binzen, Fordham, defeated W. W. Hastings, Ridgefield School, 6-3, 6-3.

John McLoughlin, Fordham, defeated C. B. Gow, Amherst, 6-3, 7-5.
C. F. Mathay, Cranford, defeated B. Brownold, Far Rockaway H. S., 6-2, 6-2.
B. H. Letson, DeWitt Clinton H. S., defeated G. W. Saunders, 6-1, 6-1.
B. M. Arnold Jr., Carteret Academy, defeated A. J. Mundorf, Eastman-Gaines School, 6-1, 6-1.
Merritt Cutler, Pratt Institute, defeated H. A. Winston, Horace Mann, 6-0, 6-1.
R. S. Goldman, Princeton, defeated E. O. Salant, Washington, D. C., 9-7, 6-0.
Gerald Emerson, East Orange H. S., defeated M. A. Taylor, Fordham, 8-6, 6-4.
Michael Mackson, Boys' H. S., defeated E. N. Norton, by default.
D. Donaldson, Westfield T. C., defeated L. Arlton, Newtown H. S., by default.
J. J. Stocker, Evander Childs H. S., defeated L. J. Well, Cooper Institute, by default.
R. Emerson, Middlesex School, defeated J. H. Smith, Trinity School, by default.
F. Barrett, Newton H. S., defeated Van Raalte, Columbia, by default.
J. F. Ryan, Christian Brothers Academy, defeated J. A. Colom, Dartmouth, by default.
J. A. McDonough, Clinton, defeated Alfred Gallagher, Clinton, by default.
F. A. Middlebrock, Princeton, defeated Frank Lee, Cooper Institute, by default.
C. M. Shipway, Lawrenceville, defeated M. Zernansky, Bensonhurst T. C., by default.
F. T. Anderson, Commercial H. S., defeated H. S. White, by default.

ST. ANDREWS DAY AT ETON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ETON, England—St. Andrews day, was celebrated at Eton in the usual way this year, by the meeting of the Oppidans and the Collegers in the famous wall-game. A good number of spectators, including Prince Henry, watched one of the best games that have been played in recent years.

The play was as usual vigorous and keen, but very open. While the Oppidans were heavier and bigger than their opponents, the Collegers had several of their previous representatives to draw upon, and the result—a pointless draw—was considered a fair index of the play.

PENNSYLVANIA SQUAD IS GIVEN LIGHT WORKOUT

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Coach R. C. Folwell and his football players, who will meet Oregon at Pasadena on New Year's day, detrained for a short workout here Tuesday, having pulled in at the little Santa Fe depot just 24 hours behind their schedule. The only man who was unable to take the much needed exercise was Clem Urquhart.

Coach Folwell used Crane at left end in the workout and while he showed up remarkably well, Pennsylvania will miss the speed of Urquhart. Coach Folwell believes that Crane will fill his place better than any man on the team.

Providing no further delays are encountered, the team should reach Pasadena this afternoon. Tuesday's brief workout was the first the boys have enjoyed since leaving Philadelphia last Friday.

BRESNAHAN SIGNS HARTZELL FOR CLUB

TOLEDO, O.—R. P. Bresnahan, manager of the local American Association Baseball Club, announced Tuesday that he had signed Roy Hartzell, the former captain of the New York Americans, to play third base for Toledo. Hartzell now is in Denver. He was declared a free agent last fall by the New York club, having served 10 years in the league.

SPECIAL MEETING IS CALLED

A special meeting has been called for this evening at the Copley Plaza for the members of the Commonwealth Country Club, at which action will be taken on the proposed plan to erect a new clubhouse which will cost about \$50,000. It is expected that the vote will be in favor of erecting the new building.

W. E. BRANSFIELD IS UMPIRE
NEW YORK, N. Y.—W. E. Bransfield, former Pittsburgh and Philadelphia player, has been appointed umpire by President J. K. Tener of the National league. Bransfield has been an umpire for the last three years. In 1914 he umpired in the International league.

COACH MERNER IS DEVELOPING A STRONG TEAM

Columbia University Hopes to Regain Former Reputation as Basketball This Winter Under Instruction of New Mentor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With a new coach in charge this winter and some very promising material to draw from, Columbia University is looking forward to the Intercollegiate Basketball League championship season with much more confidence than has been the case during the past year or two. Up to the season of 1915, Columbia had always made a strong showing in college basketball circles. The Blue and White won the intercollegiate league championship in 1903, 1904, 1906, 1911 and 1912, and shared it with Cornell in 1914. Beginning with the season of 1915, the Morning-side Heights teams did not do so well, finishing in a tie for third place with Princeton in 1915, and last in 1916, with only one victory in 10 games played.

Strutuous efforts are being made this winter to get the team back in the championship class and Coach Merner expects to turn out a five that will certainly make a vastly better showing than did the 1915 aggregation. The first championship game for Columbia comes Jan. 9, when Cornell University is played at Ithaca.

The team has a very promising player at center in the person of Legnard. He is quite fast on the floor and a hard worker. He is also a splendid shot at the basket, and the only question seems to be as to whether he is heavy enough to meet some of the centers on the other league teams. If he can offset the weight question with greater speed and accuracy, he will easily win the place permanently. Alexander, brother of a former basketball star, appears to be first substitute for the position.

For the two forward positions Coach Merner has La. Tour and Roberts. These two players are veterans left over from last year's five, and they have been showing up very well in their practice games. They played well together in the opening practice game and should keep their positions. Katz and Beagher are the next best candidates for the forward positions, with Newman and Baxter also looking for a chance to play one of these positions.

The two guard positions are being filled by Fere and Farrell. The former was formerly at New York University and he is showing up strongly. Farrell is also doing well, and with a little more practice together, their team play ought to be good.

FINAL ROUND IN PINEHURST PLAY

PINEHURST, N. C.—The St. Thomas tennis tournament comes to an end at Pinehurst with the completion of the finals in the mixed doubles.

In Tuesday's play Miss Esther Tufts of Boston defeated Miss Eleanor Abbe of Bethlehem 6-3, 7-5, in the semifinals of the women's singles, and then lost in the finals to Miss Elizabeth Borgart of the Elizabeth Town and Country Club in two love sets. These three women players also figured in the mixed doubles, in the semifinals, of which Miss Tufts and her partner, Allan Loeb of the Ravin-Loe Club, Chicago, winner of the men's singles trophy, defeated Miss Abbe and H. T. Dana of Pinehurst by 6-1, 9-8. Miss Tufts and Mr. Loeb then lost the first of the final match to Miss Borgart and H. C. Fenn of the Hartford Golf Club at 4-6, 6-3. Darkness prevented the completion of the match.

BASTON MAY AID MINNESOTA MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Albert Boston '17, captain of the University of Minnesota football team, probably will be an assistant coach at Minnesota next fall. He has been offered the place by Dr. H. L. Williams, head coach, but has made no decision. Boston did good work in the early season, while he was out of the game for a time, in coaching and candidates, and to his mentorship is ascribed the splendid showing made during the bigger games by E. A. Blinn '18, right end.

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OVERTON WILL BE ENTERED IN BIG RELAY RACE

Yale Captain to Run Against Harvard in B. A. A. Meet Feb. 3 in Boston

Capt. J. W. Overton of the Yale varsity track team has accepted the invitation of the Boston Athletic Association for the relay races with Harvard at the annual B. A. A. meet, to be held in the Mechanics Building, Saturday, Feb. 3. The varsity teams will run 3120 yards, 780 to a relay, and the freshman teams will run 1560 yards, 390 yards to a relay.

Last year Overton and Bingham of Harvard furnished a close final relay, Bingham defeating the great Yale athlete by a yard after a fine burst of speed.

This evening the Boston Athletic Association and the Irish-American A. A. will meet in a medley relay race at Soldiers Field. The winner will be sent to the junior indoor track and field championships to be held at Buffalo next Monday night.

The Back Bay club will be represented by J. L. Foley, the former Harvard sprinter; W. J. Marling, the former Huntington school runner; H. F. Mahoney and John Ryan, with Jesse Green as the substitute. The Irish-American team will be composed of Doyle, Taylor, Harrigan and Losero.

DUBLIN TO HAVE GAME IN MARCH

DUBLIN, Ga.—Another exhibition game in the training trip tour of the New York Americans and the Boston Nationals was arranged Tuesday night when W. E. Hapgood, the Boston club's business manager, signed a contract with officials of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce for a game Tuesday afternoon, March 27.

A mass meeting of those interested in baseball preceded the signing of the contract. The game will be on the basis of a flat guarantee of \$1000. This week Manager Hapgood will meet the Macon Rotary Club to arrange for a game there.

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
COLUMBIA, S. C.—A savings bank operated by the principal with the assistance of the teachers, is an innovation at the day and night schools maintained in the Woodside cotton mill settlement near Greenville, this State. All of the pupils in the night school are depositors, all being wage-earners. The proportion of depositors among the day pupils is not so large, since many of these are of tender years and may not be employed in the mills because of the laws against child labor.

TEXAS LAND TITLE PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
DALLAS, Tex.—Legislation establishing the Torrens system of land title registration in Texas will be advocated in the coming session of the Texas Legislature by Representative C. O. Laney of Dallas, and support already promised indicates that the measure will be passed. Mr. Laney has drafted a bill which he will introduce in the House early in the session.

TRAINING VOTED DOWN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Military training in elementary and secondary schools was voted down by the executive committee of the American School Peace League at a meeting in this city Tuesday night. The league has branches in 44 states.

NEW SKI RECORD ESTABLISHED

CARY, Ill.—With a jump of 166 feet, Christopher Jellum broke the ski jump record in practice trials at the Norje Ski Club here Tuesday. The official record is 165 feet.

CORNELL MEETS PENNSYLVANIA IN CHESS PLAY

College of the City of New York Ties With University of Pennsylvania in the Opening Round

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cornell meets the University of Pennsylvania at the Manhattan Chess Club today in the second match of the annual championship tournament of the Triangular College Chess League for 1916. H. Berman, C. P. Hotson, S. Wilson and S. Ginsberg will represent Cornell, and they will play H. Kline, E. S. Jackson, R. H. Horner and M. Schimelowitz, respectively.

For the first time in the history of the league players representing the College of the City of New York matched their skill against that of the University of Pennsylvania representatives, custodians of the shield emblematic of the championship.

The City College men, making their debut, divided the points with the Quakers, and therefore have a fair chance of emerging at the top eventually. Cornell, the third member of the league, after winning the toss for choice of pairings, elected to meet Pennsylvania today, in the second round, and consequently did not play Tuesday. The tournament will close tomorrow with a match between City College and Cornell.

The first game was won at the fourth table by L. Mins of City College, who, although he lost a piece for two pawns in the opening, succeeded in outplaying his Pennsylvania opponent in 45 moves. The sensation of the round was furnished by J. Erman of City College, who defeated E. S. Jackson, one of the strongest of Pennsylvania's players, after a hard-fought battle which went to 63 moves. R. H. Horner scored for Pennsylvania in 72 moves, and it remained for Harry Kline, who has a national chess reputation, to tie the score, which he did at the expense of Captain Gill of City College in 42 moves. The summary:

CITY COLLEGE PENNSYLVANIA
Board 1—B. P. Gill..... 6 H. Kline..... 1
2—J. Erman..... 1 E. S. Jackson..... 0
3—P. Hotson..... 0 R. H. Horner..... 1
4—L. Mins..... 1 M. Schimelowitz..... 0
Total..... 3 Total..... 2
City College played white on the odd-numbered boards. The openings: 1 Pohnst, 2 queen's gambit declined, 3 queen's pawn, 4 Ruy Lopez. Referee, Maj. J. Moore Hanham.

SIDELINES

The University of Washington has declined an offer to meet Dartmouth in the Polo Grounds, New York, next fall.

E. D. Graves, Jr., star freshman athlete at the University of Pennsylvania, has received an appointment to Annapolis Academy.

Henry Miller, captain of the University of Pennsylvania varsity eleven for 1917, is a brother of the Red and Blue captain of 1905.

C. J. Hunt, coach of football, baseball and basketball at Carleton College, is after the position of coach at the University of Washington.

MR. FRAZEE EXPECTS TELEGRAM

H. H. Frazee, president of the Boston Red Sox, expects to receive a telegram this afternoon from W. F. Carrigan, last season's manager of the team, telling him what time Mr. Carrigan will come to Boston to interview the new owner of the club regarding a contract for next year. Mr. Frazee telegraphed Mr. Carrigan from New York, but up to noon had not received any reply.

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EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Notes on Demand for Teachers, Proposed Council of Education, Removal of Children From School, Etc.

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Among those responsible for teaching the natural sciences in English universities, there has been for a long time dissatisfaction with the place occupied by such subjects in the examinations by such appointments to the higher posts in the home as well as in the Indian civil service. It is argued that the "habit of mind" produced by such studies, and the quick appreciation of the many social changes due to new discoveries in engineering and other industries, are at least as important as the mental outlook resulting from humanistic studies, largely based, as these are upon the culture and institutions of the ancient world. A protest of much the same kind has recently been addressed to Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg by the Institution of German Engineers, who insist that the training of the higher civil service officials in Germany does not correspond with the requirements of the day. It is pointed out in the memorandum that this want of correspondence was admitted by the Government as long ago as 1906, when the law concerning eligibility for careers in the higher civil service was under discussion in the Prussian Diet. What the German engineers ask is that such legislation may be passed as will allow not only lawyers, but graduates of the technical high schools to become higher-grade Government officials. It seems that the majority of such officials in the civil service and communal bodies have customarily received an education (now determined by law) which consists in a secondary school training with a particular bias towards the humanities, followed by a short university course which is almost exclusively composed of legal subjects. In fact, the course of studies laid down for the lawyers is precisely the course of study laid down for the officials of the civil service.

The memorandum declares that such a rigid connection of professions, admittedly very different in their practice, is unique in the whole educational system of Germany, and ought no longer to be maintained.

In recent years the number of student teachers receiving their general education at the English universities was fast increasing until the outbreak of war. At that time there was an abrupt fall, while other means of replenishing the school-staff were lessened at the same time. The question is now being asked, why should not the nation intrust to its universities a chief part in satisfying that demand for teachers which is not only urgent at present, but which will be intensified when the local authorities set to work after the war to make provision for the half-time education of boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18? To keep schools at an efficient level of staffing, twice as many students for professional training are needed each year as offer themselves at present, and beyond this there is the expected half-time system of schools for adolescents to be set in motion. This is one side of the picture. On the other there are the universities running at half speed. Cannot the government, it is asked, apply such a reserve of power to this admittedly difficult task?

As an indication of the general trend of Scottish opinion in regard to education, it is worthy of note that though the teachers and the school boards are at variance with regard to the hands-in which local school administration should be placed, there is a disposition to agree as to the need for some public body intermediate between the Scotch education department and the school managers. Thus, while the recent deputation from the Scottish School Boards Association emphasized the advantages of the proposed council, it is thought, would mediate between the Scotch education department and the teachers, supplying just that wide knowledge of the varying conditions of school service and local control which might aid in reconciling conflicting interests and removing mutual misunderstandings.

A memorial has been addressed by the Association of Head Teachers under the London County Council protesting against the removal of children under five years of age from the schools controlled by that authority. The terms of the memorial are as follows:

"The London Head Teachers Association respectfully asks the education committee to reconsider its decision to exclude children under five years of age from the infant schools, without suitable provision being made for them on the following grounds:

"(1) The child of the poor working mother and the ignorant or idle father is left to the mercy of the

streets, where it acquires vicious habits and expressions and where the conditions are unhealthy and unclean.

"(2) The child who previously to the war was well-trained at home by a good intelligent mother, is now, in many cases deprived of this training, owing to the mother having undertaken work at the call of the country.

"(3) The child of the weakly indulgent mother who has no educational instinct (and of this type there are many) is taught no self-control, and forms bad habits which are difficult to eradicate when it enters school at five years of age.

"Obviously these types of children need the refining, educative influence of the school, and the present removal of infant school supplies this at the minimum cost. In our opinion the provision of crèches would not meet the needs of children between three and five years of age. Where there is accommodation in any district, we would ask that children under five be admitted at once, and where there is no accommodation we would urge that every effort be made to provide it. We strongly urge the above, because the early moral, physical and social training of the child is of the utmost importance to the future welfare of the nation." The L. C. C. committee decided to take "no action."

The fifth annual conference of educational associations is to be held in the University of London during the week from Monday, Jan. 1, to Saturday, Jan. 6, 1917. Thirty associations are represented on the committee of the conference, and 23 of these have arranged for one or more sessions to discuss the subjects which they are interested. On New Year's Day the Master of Balliol College, Oxford, will open the proceedings with an address. Some idea of the scope of this conference may be gathered from the very names of some of the societies in question. Art Teachers Guild, Association of Assistant Mistresses, Association of Teachers of Domestic Subjects, Child Study Union, Civil and Moral Education League, College of Preceptors, Education Reform Council, Friends Guild of Teachers, Froebel Society, Geographical Association, King Alfred School Society, Modern Language Association, National Association of Manual Training, National Home-Reading Union, Parents National Educational Union, Private Schools Association, Reform of Latin Teaching, Regional Survey Committee, Royal Drawing Society, School Nature Study Union, Schools Personal Service Association, Simplified Spelling Society, Society of Education, Teachers Guild, Teachers of Technical Institutes, Training College Association, Union of Private Governesses. The conference secretary is Mr. Frank Fairman, 9 Brunswick Square, London, W. C.

FRENCH WORKERS' VISIT TO BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A party of 10 French ladies, all of them employed in munition factories in France, visited England and Scotland recently and received the heartiest welcome both from Mr. Lloyd George and from the munition workers of Glasgow, the Clyde, the Midlands and the south of England. They had just returned from their trip to Scotland when a representative of The Christian Science Monitor saw them at the Hotel Cecil. Of the hospitality and welcome which they had received in Scotland they could not say too much. They had visited numbers of factories and in many of them the workers had given them mementoes, such as a sample linen cap and overall, at the close of their visit. Mrs. Drummond, the well-known suffragist, had apparently had the Scottish portion of the tour in hand and had made a thorough success of it. One of the features of the British munition factories which struck the French workers were the canteens. These, they thought, a great improvement on the French system by which every worker brings her own food. The comforts which British employers have endeavored to provide for their women workers impressed them, but they thought that it was a pity that there were no "crèches" as in France, where mothers could leave their small children while at work making munitions. "Of course you are new at it over here," said one of the French ladies. "You see, in France women have always worked in the munitions in great numbers. It was in 1870, and even in peace time women work for the army. I have worked 20 years in a munition factory, and another member of our party has worked in one for 30 years. It is splendid to see the keenness of the workers over here, we recognize the same spirit which animates France in the fight which she is making for her life."

PROPOSED COMMERCE DEGREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—A representative committee of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce has interviewed the principal of Edinburgh University, Sir James A. Ewing, K. C. B., M. A., LL. D., in regard to a proposed commerce degree in commerce, and the university has agreed to consider the question. The principal, speaking at a meeting of Edinburgh Rotary Club on university teaching in relation to commerce, supported the proposal. He felt, he said, that a university had a widening and humanizing influence, and the knowledge gained helped to form judgment and high ideals. Those engaged in commerce needed to do their work in the very best way to establish a satisfactory social status after the war. Applied science and foreign languages were valuable equipment. Those attending the course could be men engaged in getting practical experience during the day, and the university would remove unnecessary barriers in the way of a man entering such a career. The course would improve the means of carrying on business and make better citizens.

BRITISH-ITALIAN LEAGUE IS GIVEN STATE APPROVAL

Hopes for Success to the New Institution Expressed by Representatives of the British and Italian Governments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The British-Italian League was formally inaugurated at a recent meeting held at the Mansion House under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. Among those present were the Italian Ambassador, Mr. Walter Runciman, Lord Robert Cecil, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, the Earl of Lytton, Signor Carcano, Italian Minister of Finance, and Signor Raineri, Italian Minister for Agriculture.

A message of approval and encouragement was read from the Italian Prime Minister, and Mr. Runciman, representing the British Government, wished success to the league. Great Britain, he said, recognized the needs of Italy in these times, and he assured the Italian Minister for Agriculture that England would be glad to stint itself in order that the Italian people might be fed. Both alike, he continued, were dependent upon overseas supplies for their existence. He thought he might say if this year North America had failed to give them all the food they wanted, then within the four corners of the British Empire they could make up for that shortage by the abundance of Australia and India. Arrangements were now being made in order that the supplies of India and Australia should be placed at Italy's disposal. He was glad to say that Great Britain had succeeded in removing every one of the misapprehensions that might have arisen between Great Britain and Italy, and had arrived at common agreement on a large number of important topics. The same good will and good understanding would, he believed, always bring the Italian people and themselves closer together. What they had lacked had been that intimate touch with Italy which existed in the '60's. They had allowed their friendship to proceed along the lines of dilettantism. He did not blame their forefathers for that, but what the previous generation had omitted it was for them now to make up for.

Lord Robert Cecil said he did not think there was any incident in the whole of this gigantic struggle which had filled the British people with more genuine admiration than what had been done on the northern borders of Italy. The achievements of the Italian armies were almost fabulous. There was also one other great achievement almost as remarkable, and that was the extreme smoothness and want of friction with which the alliance between them and the Italians and their other allies had lasted all through this war. He believed when the history of the war came to be written the judicious historian would reflect upon that as almost the most remarkable feature of the present struggle. The Germans were never weary of trying to undermine the strength of their alliance. Their methods were not very remote or very skillful. They consisted, namely, libels on one of the Allies, for the benefit or the reverse of some other of the Allies. At the outset of the war, their favorite libel on Great Britain was that Great Britain was doing nothing, that she was relying entirely on the efforts of her allies.

As the war went on they found it difficult to maintain that falsehood, and now he learned they were now saying that the war was being waged by Great Britain for her own object, that she and she alone was the mainspring of the alliance, and that the alliance was being preserved, not for the benefit of the Allies, but for her own selfish aims and objects. Well, continued Lord Robert, both of these statements are grossly and wickedly untrue.

Great Britain has made great efforts, and she is making them not for her selfish ends, but on behalf of the cause for which the Allies are banded together. "A variant of this slander," he continued, "is to charge this country with bad faith, and to say to our allies, 'Don't trust Great Britain.' At the end of the war she will desert you. The object you have in view she will no longer care for. She is particular about the selfish and not careful of trust to any undertaking that has given." I do not believe that that kind of falsehood has produced any effect in Italy, but if there be any single Italian who is tempted to believe, let me, in the name of the British Government, say it is absolutely and totally untrue. We recognize each and all of the national objects which the Italian people have in view. We have had opportunities of ascertaining what those objects are. It is our policy, we can assure those objects, to the Italians. It is one of the chief and main purposes of the alliance to do so, and they need not be afraid, if there are any who are so, that Great Britain will go back from her word in that respect.

Dealing with what he called a German attempt to create ill-feeling between the Serbo-Slav aspirations and the Italian purposes, Lord Robert said he believed that would fail also. "I do not believe," he continued, "there is any friction between the two national ideals. I am certain there is room for both, and I am sure it only needs clear understanding on each side to avoid misconception. Therefore, I welcome the comradeship in arms between Italians and Serbians as the best antidote to this device. The Germans have never been able to understand that our alliance and the cause for which we are fighting is not merely the selfish object of this

NEW OFFENSIVE TACTICS ADOPTED BY ALLIED FORCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The new offensive tactics evolved by the Allied general staff during two years' experience of war, as seen during a visit to a training school behind the French lines, are described by the special correspondent of the British press with the French armies, in the following dispatch:

There is no doubt that the new methods have already reduced losses and increased results. An infantry assault is a sight that is very rarely witnessed by anyone except the aviator overhead. Thirty seconds after the men have left their trenches there is a veil of smoke over everything. What is really happening behind that smoke can only be realized if a mimic attack has been already seen. The men advance with a dense barrage before them, and no longer in long, close-packed waves. There are at least 10 paces between every man, and with this formation not only is there plenty of room for bullets to pass between them, but progress is far quicker, since they can pick their ground and thread their way between the shell-holes. The wild, exhilarating rush has disappeared; everything is done in a measured and ordered manner. Every battalion, every company, every section, is well in hand, and every man has a well-defined task to perform. Before the assault the ground has been studied with meticulous care. Every tiny landmark, such as a tree, stump, or mound of earth, has been noted, and the amount of cover afforded by a slope that may be scarcely perceptible has been estimated and considered.

Watching the sham attack from the position supposed to be in German hands, one saw a line of men with wide intervals between them rise over the parapet of the trench and approach in what seemed leisurely fashion. There was very little running, and the formation adapted itself to all the requirements of the ground without disorganizing any of the units or causing the slightest confusion. Behind that line rose the after line, for experience has shown that the battle front should be deep and in open order, and not as in the Champagne offensive, thin and tight packed. Grenadiers led the assault. Thanks to the elasticity of the new system, the proportion of bayonets can be varied in accordance with the ground, and the resistance anticipated, without any breaking up of the units. During the engagement the specialists of any arm can be immediately reinforced. The fusils mitrailleurs during the advance can render valuable service to disperse the enemy from raising his head above the trench. When a trench is carried and passed, a certain number of men remain behind. They are the "trench scavengers," whose duty it is to see that no German is left capable of doing harm behind the advancing waves of men. These specialists are grenadiers and picked men. It has been found that the best way of clearing the enemy's trenches and making sure that the front lines will not be attacked from the rear by men and machine guns suddenly appearing from the dugouts in which they have been lying concealed during the assault is to choose the nettoyeurs very carefully and to prescribe to each man so many yards of trench which it will be his duty to purge entirely of the enemy. The nettoyeurs use grenades very methodically. First they spot a dugout with some Germans in it. Then they locate its various entrances. Down one of these entrances a number of bombs are thrown, while the other nettoyeurs gather round the other bolt holes and wait events.

When the next objective is reached there is a pause. Just over the heads of the infantry a fusil aeroplane has been flying to and fro, signaling every incident of the advance to the rear. So many minutes have been given to cover a hundred yards, and when these minutes have elapsed the infantry can settle down in the conquered positions. In the attack on Douaumont there were three stages in the advance, and everything went without a single hitch.

Sometimes, of course, the infantry may be brought to a standstill by a nest of machine guns and by defenses cleverly managed to survive the preliminary bombardment. In the practice attack these defenses were represented by a collection of barbed wire and chevaux de frise in the center of the assault. The left and right wings had carried their objective, but the center had been held up by this obstacle. The result was that this point of resistance was exposed to a converging fire, but the enemy still held out. If the worst came to the worst, the task of reducing this obstinate position could be entrusted to the artillery, but the opposing lines were now close together that if the lines were to have a fair chance it would be necessary to evacuate temporarily during the bombardment a considerable part of the captured ground. Apart from the possibility of a counter-attack, such a maneuver would involve considerable waste of time and might disarrange all the plan of attack.

Modern infantry, however, has been expressly trained to deal with such a problem. The commanding officer decided that the preparation for the assault should be carried out by the infantry itself, and that there should be no waste of time. Leaving his center to keep the Germans fully occupied, he reinforced his wings from his reserves, sending up all the specialists at his disposal. By this time, too, his machine guns had come into play, and a still more important reinforcement in the shape of a little portable gun was on the spot. Its specialty is knocking out machine guns, and its accuracy is so great that at a very considerable range its gunners can reckon on a direct hit in a few shots.

It is admitted by all parties that the "existing law" cannot in any case be maintained, since it would have the effect of disfranchising all men who are absent on service at home or abroad and all workers who have changed their residence to meet the demands of war work. The attempt to meet this difficulty by a bill altering the terms of registration, but leaving unchanged the basis of the franchise has apparently broken down. A measure must, therefore, be introduced before the next general election which, to a greater or less extent, will alter the existing basis of the franchise. How far the alteration will go cannot at present be determined, since the Speaker's conference has been appointed for the special purpose of drawing up recommendations upon the form which this alteration should take. Our own attitude in the matter was made clear by the Prime Minister on August 14. Speaking of the representations he had received from suffragists Mr. Asquith said:

"If we are going to bring in a new class of electors on whatever ground of State service, they (that is, suffragists) point out—and we cannot possibly deny their claim—that during this war the women of the country have rendered as effective service in the prosecution of the war as any other class of the community."

The second point is this. Among those who have hitherto opposed women's suffrage there are some who, by their own admission, recognize that the experience gained during the war has introduced some new elements into the case which will require careful consideration. We are probably right in assuming that among these "new elements" are the changed position of women in industry, and the number of women who, owing to the loss of men in the war, are now heads of wholly unrepresented households. But in the "careful consideration" of the industrial position of women which will be necessary after the war, not only in the country but also in Parliament, it is essential that women themselves should be heard. Mr. Asquith has emphasized the urgency of this point, and it is obvious that this can only be done by including women in any franchise measure which is passed by the present Parliament.

The third statement to which we wish to reply is that "the present Parliament has no moral right to deal with the matter."

If the present Parliament has the moral right to alter the basis of the franchise and to bring in a new class of voters, it has the moral right to include women as well as men. Yours, etc.

Marie Wolloughby de Eleanor Rathbone
Brooke Elizabeth Robins
Rene Mauley Laura Abernethy
Julia Chance Lily Montagu
Sybil de V. Brassey Jane Walker, M.D.
K. Jex-Blake Beatrice Harraden
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Frances B. Sturges Helen Bosanquet
Marie Belloc Lowndes Edith Lytton
Annie Leigh Browne Edith Mildred
Clementine Black Sidgwick
Eva McLaren Isabella Macdonald, M.D.
Beatrice Webb Mary Stclair
Betty Chalmers Margaret McMillan
M. C. E. Penrose Eleanor Acland

PARK BOARD TO FEED BIRDS
Chairman Dillon of the Park and Recreation Department has been ordered by Mayor Curley to distribute small quantities of grain at various points throughout the park system where birds and animals feed. A public appeal for citizens to make similar provision near the homes is made by Chairman Dillon.

RELATIONS BETWEEN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Authoritative news has reached here of a contract of cessation having been made in Lisbon to a shipping company of eight of the confiscated German steamships. These vessels will be employed in the establishment of a direct service between Lisbon and the ports of Brazil.

Much to the annoyance of the pro-German party there is further and substantial evidence of the perfection of the understanding between Spain and Portugal. King Alfonso has just given a long audience to Colonel Paris, chief of the French mission, on his way to the Portuguese maneuvers. Senor Lopez Munoz, the Spanish Ambassador to Lisbon, who has just been in Madrid for a short stay, has reported the good results of conferences he has had with members of the Portuguese Government. The service as Ambassador of Senor Munoz, taken as it was in a great emergency at the urgent request of the Premier at the moment when Portugal broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, has been a great success. Senor Alfonso Costa will be in Madrid shortly for conferences with the King and various members of the Government. Also a party of members of the Portuguese Parliament are about to return the visit recently paid to them by a party from the Spanish Cortes.

INCREASING RAILWAY TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A Board of Trade announcement relating to traffic on the railways states that the increasing demands made by the war on the resources of British companies call for the utmost economy in the employment of staff and rolling stock. While the conveyance of troops has thrown an enormous burden on the railways, civilian traffic has diminished little, if at all, and the time has come when every person proposing to travel by train should consider whether it is really necessary that the journey should be undertaken. The Government would be reluctant to take any steps in the direction of a general interference with railway travel, and the possibility of any such action may be made more remote if members of the public will individually remember that every journey not of genuine necessity should be avoided in the interests of the country. The heavy and urgent demands for the conveyance of vast quantities of war material render some delay to other traffic inevitable. The Board of Trade have urged the railway companies, on their part, to adopt all possible measures to expedite the handling of the traffic, and they rely on the traders to cooperate with the companies in dealing with the difficulties that must necessarily arise.

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AUSTRALIAN PLANS FOR RESEARCH WORK

By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Australia.—Excellent preparatory work for the proposed Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry has been done in Australia by an advisory council, assisted by manufacturers, pastoralists, agriculturists, and captains of industry.

Committees of experts have analyzed the results of investigations and have formulated definite lines for future research. Committees in each State have collected data as to the technical difficulties and problems that interfere with the development and progress of existing industries, and have been considering the establishment of new industries, the elimination of methods of manufacture. The State governments have been cordial co-operators in the work of applying natural science to industry in Australia.

ITALIAN CIVIL ENGINEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—A special service of engineers belonging to the Italian Civil Administration, attends to the general upkeep of the roads in the rear of the Italian army over which the transport of troops and war material is effected. The network of roads first intrusted to this body of civil engineers measured 4080 kilometers, a good half of which crossed rugged mountain districts at high altitudes. As most of these roads were originally constructed for the ordinary traffic between provinces and communities, they were to a great extent quite unfit for heavy war service, and 850 kilometers of roadway had to be widened and relaid. Besides reorganizing existing roads, the civil engineers have constructed 390 kilometers of new roads and a network of trolley rails measuring 200 kilometers. In the conquered districts 110 bridges with an aggregate length of 3400 meters have been rebuilt. The work of constructing hospital sheds, schools, aqueducts, sanitary systems and so on has also been intrusted to the civil engineers by the military authorities. The difficulties presented by present conditions in connection with the general organization of these varied works, the supply of materials, raw material, means of transport and labor—work for which more than 20,000 men were needed, especially during the winter—can be easily imagined. The planning and supervision has been attended to by about 120 officials, engineers, geometers, hydraulic experts, etc., under the vigilant direction of the inspector-general of the body of civil engineers, and their efficiency and zeal have won for them high praise from the supreme command and the heads of the different army corps.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Building the Ideal House

"In building a house, one must always try to strike a balance between cost and comfort," said Cecil Baker, a Chicago architect, in a recent talk before a class of homemakers at the School of Domestic Science and Art, in Chicago. "The first question in building the house is its location. It should have a pleasing outlook, good air and plenty of sunshine. High land, of course, is preferable; yet today there are many ways of getting perfectly dry cellars in low ground."

"The next thing to be considered is the kind of material which is best for the home you are to build. Brick is the most durable, the most expensive in the original cost, but the least to keep up in the long run. Stucco is next. The frame house is least expensive to build, but most expensive to keep in order. It has to be painted oftener, and it wears out faster. The day is coming, and coming rapidly, when people will build only fireproof houses. They will be warmer in winter, cooler in summer, and far less expensive to keep up, although the original cost may be more."

"Now comes the type of house. So many decide the type and arrangement of the house, as they do their clothes, from having seen a neighbor's or a friend's, regardless of the suitability of that particular style for the character of the family which is to live in it. Always the nature of the family's occupations—whether given much to entertaining, or to a more quiet family existence—should enter into the planning."

"There are several things which should be decided before the plans are completed. First among them is the matter of the guest room. I have always felt that, instead of making the guest room the best in the house as to location, air, light, and view, it should be the least desirable. The guest does not stay in his room, nor is he there the most of the year, as is true of the members of the family. To give him the best is poor economy."

"Then comes the question of out-of-door living. To be ideal, there should be an out-of-doors living room or porch for the family, and one for the servants. These should be built like part of the house, not approachable from without, screened in, and capable of closing in for sun parlors in winter. I would plan also to have sleeping porches for all, as many now like to take advantage of these. For all ordinary families, there should be at least three upper outside porches. The sitting room should also, in such a house, be upstairs. This makes a more cozy home condition."

"When it comes to the size of the house, of course, the size and condition of the family have to figure largely, yet a fairly large house has much in its favor, regardless of the size of the family. It is easier to arrange, and costs but little more. Above all, when constructing either a small or large house, see to it that, while the house is being built, these four things are done right: the plumbing, lighting, heating, and hardware. It is next to impossible, and very expensive, to have them done over after the house is built. It pays to put in more money at first, for the more initial expense up to a certain reasonable point, the less it will be in the long run."

"There are several methods of heating a house. The best, from the experience of many architects and housewives, who have used it, is the vapor system. It is quieter, safer, and very little more expensive; it takes less coal for the amount of heat obtained."

"When it comes to the ventilation of the house, much needs to be considered. The doors and windows should be French to get the best results. The air thus comes from below and above, and in summer much more radiation can be secured. Many objects because so much cold air gets in in winter. This can all be prevented, when the windows are put on, by having them made with weather strips at the bottom and on the sides. Beside the French doors, there should be as many fireplaces in the house as is possible to put in. If the chimneys are built properly, with the bend just where the fireplace flue enters them, and the draft is kept open, there need be no blowing down the chimney."

"As to closets, these are holes of mine. I would have one out of the living room, near the fireplace, in which to stow odd magazines which you do not wish to destroy, dusts for the hearth, etc. The door can be put into the panels, so that not even the hinges need show. Another place for the closet is out of the sleeping porch. It is needed for clothes and bedding. A cupboard off the front porch is most convenient for fans, pillows and rugs. For the linen, a long, shallow closet, with long deep shelves, within reach of the hand as you stand in the wide door, so that no light in the closet is even necessary to find what is needed. A closet should also open off the bath room, for the towels. A closet for the dusts and sweepers or vacuum cleaners should be on all second floors. I would also install, in all houses which I build, a drain in a closet on the second floor, for constant convenience in the chamber work. In the sewing room, put a series of cupboards along one side of the room; across one end, two wardrobes, one with shelves, and another with poles for hanging clothes on."

"Bathrooms can now be made almost perfect. The recessed bath tub of enamel-iron, tight against the wall and close to the floor, is the best for all purposes. The tank is now no longer necessary."

"Upon the floor, laid before the base boards are put in, should be linoleum. It is possible to have it in any tint; it wears almost as long as the bathroom, and is always serviceable. For the wall, tiling is the best. There is

now a valve put into the tub which enables you to fill it in a minute. The wall heaters make it possible to have hot water, even in the country houses where no arrangement is made in the range or furnace for heating water.

"I do not approve of cupboards for dishes in the dining room. They are only for show, and, when you have company, these dishes are used. A far better way is to have them in the butler's pantry. Here, also, should be the ice box. You carry as many things to the table from it as from the kitchen. The cupboards should be built to the ceiling to leave no place for dust to collect."

"The kitchen is not a show place but a workshop. It should be small, compact, everything, if possible, within reach of the work table. All utensils should be hung within reach of the table and stove. The sink should be near both. Over the stove a hood should be placed to carry off all odors and smoke; a register also, in the floor in the opposite corner, with a shaft from outside registers, helps to create good ventilation. A metal box should be built into the outside wall, opening within and without, for the milk and groceries. It can be fastened with a Yale lock, so that, being left open at night or when going away, the grocer or milkman can close it when he puts in the articles. The best garbage arrangement is the incinerator, built in the basement and connected with the kitchen by a shaft. This can be put in and run at little expense. They are so made that, while you are disposing of garbage, you may heat the water. Some are built into the kitchen wall, enclosed in brick, and made so that they are connected with the water tank."

"There are many household equipments to save time and labor. The dishwasher has come to stay. It pays in time saved, at least. The washing machine, with a mangle attached, saves even the initial cost in a year, when a laundress' time and gas for ironing are considered. All flat work can go into the mangle. There is the stainless steel knife, which not even lemon juice can stain. The silver cleaning pan keeps all silverware in condition with no effort, aside from the time it takes to put in the teaspoon of soda and salt, and let them come to a boil. It then only needs the hot suds and wiper."

To Preserve Lavender

The following method is found to be one of the best ways of preserving the scent in dried lavender:

First of all pick the flowers, after a day or two of sunshine, and on a fine dry day. Gather those heads which are just on the point of bursting into bloom. They must not be fully out, as the scent is strongest just before. After tying them in a bunch, hang them up, heads down, in a drafty or dry place, in order that all the sap may go into the flowers. In a few days, according to the state of the air, they will be dry. Then put them on to a tray and leave them for another few days, till the stalks have become nearly gray, and the flowers come off quite easily. Then rub all the flowers off the stalks and store them in tins, leaving the lids off and stirring the lavender occasionally to insure perfect dryness. It is best to put it loosely into bags, not filling them more than two thirds full, to allow the lavender to be bruised from time to time between the fingers, as this brings out the perfume anew in a wonderful way for many months afterwards. Watch the lavender bushes very carefully; crops of flowers can be obtained throughout the whole summer and into late autumn, by picking those that are just ready."

Macaroon Pudding

Line a buttered baking dish with a dozen macaroons soaked in chutney sirup. Mix 4 beaten eggs with 4 tablespoons of brown sugar, 2 cups of milk, and 1 cup each of stale sponge-cake crumbs and minced almonds. Flavor with 1 teaspoon of almond extract and fill the dish. Cover and bake in a pan of hot water until the custard is set. When very cold, serve with whipped cream.

The New Bags

Fifth Avenue, New York, is fairly a-tinkling with the bright colored new hand bags. They are crocheted in brilliant colors, many of them being gaily encircled with Roman stripes. Cheerfully they bob this way and that, as their owners promenade, and they contrast prettily with the rich dark tones of street suits and furs.

Skirts to Be Longer

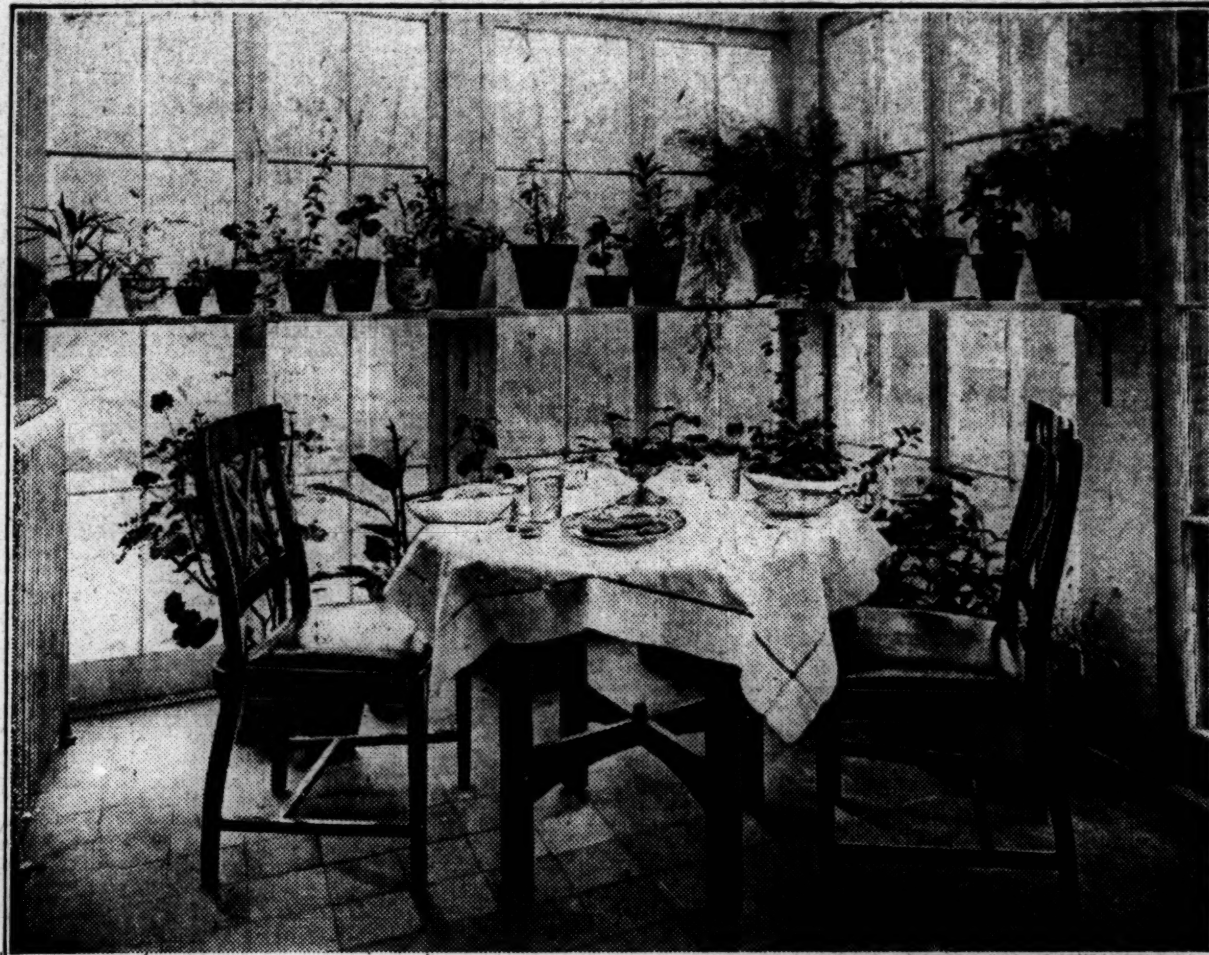
The edict has gone forth, having been recently decided upon by the Designers' Association of Women's Clothes in session at Chicago, that skirts are to be much longer. Moreover, it is said that the whole motif in dressing is to be different—artistry in design and long flowing lines being emphasized.

Indian Motifs Much Used

The Indian motif is an important consideration in the fashion world just now. Beautiful designs in bead work or embroidery are used on one-piece frocks and afternoon suits. Mohawk, Cherokee, and Indian reds are prominent in these motifs.

Embroidered Arm Holes

In some of the choicest gowns seen in the shops, the armholes are embroidered in curiously formed lines. Instead of following the line of the sleeve, an embroidered inset is placed at both front and back, entirely breaking the line of the armhole.



Photograph by Jessie Tarbox Beals

Breakfast in the Sun Parlor

The modern home does not call itself really complete until it has added a sun parlor on its southern exposure downstairs, and a sleeping porch on an upper floor. The former room is a delightful place the day through, flooded as it is with sunshine, but at no time is it pleasanter than at the breakfast hour. Plants grow here

in almost outdoor profusion, and, if well warmed, the room is comfortable even in the early morning. In one home where the dining room is on the north side of the house, a portable breakfast table is lifted each night into the sun parlor and set for the next morning's meal, in the pleasant shelter of a row of potted plants. The cheerfulness of this light, many-win-

dowed room, as against the chilly sedateness of the regular dining room, is well worth the effort of setting the table there. After breakfast, the table is cleared, the leaves are folded down, and it is lifted out of the way, so that the sun parlor is clear the rest of the day for sewing, reading, the children's play and study, and general sitting room purposes.

London Shop Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

LONDON, England—Gloves have always been an important item of dress. To know where these can be obtained of undoubted excellence, both as regards cut and quality, has never, perhaps, been of greater value than today. Gloves include washing doekies in white and natural color, hand sewn, with both black and white stitching. They are made with wide slip-on gauntlets, and also with a tiny strap and button which holds the gauntlet close. There are also some "washing white" reindeer, also with wide slip-on wrists, which are good. For motoring, there are attractive gray doekies, with long soft gauntlets stitched with either gray or black; these are thick enough to be practicable for driving, and are more comfortable than the usual hard leather. They are also obtainable lined with fur and wool. All these gloves are cut with long fingers and long inset thumb, which means so much not only in appearance but also in wear.

Some good sports coats are being shown and among those seen were some examples which were excellent both as regards use and effect. These include some of silk with raglan sleeves, lined with Shetland wool, which detracts in no way from the soft hang of the silk, and adds considerably to the warmth. Among the specialties are some coats of pure camel's hair and cashmere wool, dyed in beautiful soft tones, in some cases one being lined with the other. Most of these coats possessed the straight sack cut and high waistband so generally approved; and, in the case of one silk variety, the soft fullness given to the lower part of the coat was very graceful. Alpaca wool in pretty colorings is used for underneath coats, and is a decided improvement on those made of Shetland wool only, for, while it is thicker and firmer, it still retains its lightness.

The beauty of Liberty's hand-printed scarfs has long been known, and these are now being made into delightful slip-on tea-gowns and artistic tea-coats. Among the most beautiful of these is one of tender blue, into which soft, greeny lights have been introduced, with here and there a glint of pale rose. This effect is gained by sequins, hand-sewn among the draperies. Another, an exquisite reproduction of an old Spanish shawl, had been fashioned into one of the longer tea-coats, and, worn over beech leaf brown, would be very lovely. These made of printed silk scarfs will, of course, wash well, a detail which adds greatly to their usefulness. Shorter coats of gauze, with touches of marabout, are also pretty, and are designed to wear in the house or in a theater when the outer wrap is thrown off. A dainty bird's-eye pattern of dull Indian red, and Gobelins blue, forms a delightful little blouse slip, which can be worn quite straight and loose, after the manner of a Chinese vest, or tucked beneath the skirt. The plain handkerchief borders have been deftly used to join the edges, and fall in pretty folds at wrist and neck. Mention must also be made of some new and particularly pretty hats, specially designed by Messrs. Liberty for country or sports wear. These are made in pastel shades of chenille brocade in putty with pale green, china blue, and soft rose, while one in putty and dull gold was perhaps prettiest of all. They are made in two shapes, either with a high dented-in or dome crown, the brims following the lines of a favorite model. In no place, perhaps, is the presence or absence of the art of fine

discrimination more apparent than in a millinery salon. A glimpse of some of the latest models from Paris, however, left no doubt as to the artistic sense which had prompted their choice. Among the newest, is a neat little shape in hatter's plush, with a high crown, which has some indefinable line in crown and brim which is exceedingly becoming. Its only trimming is a soft veil thrown over the crown, but this hat would be equally smart with a veil closely pinned. A delightful little toque had a crown of real Paisley, in excellent contrast with the wide brim of soft mole, finished with a quaint Egyptian ornament in dull red. There were some good velvet hats, including a new marquis, picturesque, yet without any trace of exaggeration wherein lies the true secret of "chic." A draped toque, in nut-brown velvet, is worthy of mention for the beauty of its folded line, the only ornament being a delicate spider web in dull gold.

Welsh Rabbit

One pound of cheese (medium), 2 tablespoons butter, yolks of 4 eggs, 1 cup of milk, ¼ teaspoonful salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, ¼ teaspoon mustard and a few drops tabasco or Worcestershire sauce. Melt the cheese in a chafing dish, add the salt, pepper, mustard, mixed together, then the yolks of eggs and the milk beaten together. When it thickens, add the tabasco or Worcestershire sauce, and serve on toasted crackers.

Rice a la Pasco

Prepare a highly seasoned tomato sauce in the blazer of the chafing dish, with 2 cups of strained tomato juice, 4 tablespoons of butter and 2 of flour, ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper. Melt the butter, stir in the flour, add the tomato juice and season highly. Add to this 2 cups of cooked rice (Chinese style), ½ cup of cooked mushrooms, ½ pimento, and ½ green pepper, sliced. Serve from the chafing dish with grated Parmesan cheese.

Milk Vegetable Soup

Two quarts of boiling water, 4 or 5 potatoes, 2 leeks, 2 sprigs celery, 2 turnips, 2 ounces butter, small piece of mace. Boil these to a pulp, add 1 teaspoon salt and ¼ teaspoon pepper, and a teaspoonful of white sugar. Pass through a sieve. Soak 1 ounce crushed tapioca in a little boiling water, and add to the soup; boil a few minutes, and add 1 pint of warm milk, after which the soup must not boil.

Savory Cauliflower

Boil the cauliflower in the usual way, drain it, and break it in pieces. Lay the pieces in a buttered pie dish, pour over a white sauce, sprinkle with pepper and salt; then grate a layer of cheese, and a good covering of breadcrumbs on top of the cheese. Put a few lumps of butter on the top and bake in a hot oven for about 15 minutes, or until crumbs are a golden brown.

Long-Handled Toasting Forks

For those who like to toast marshmallows in front of the fireplace, or cook sausages in the blaze of the outdoor fire, a special fork has been designed, with a handle something over a yard long. It is of aluminum and has three capable prongs. The toaster may sit at a respectful distance from the fire, and avoid being toasted himself, while browning marshmallows, apples, chops, or bread to a turn.

Casserole Cookery

Rice, Cheese and Tomato Casserole.—Two cups of cooked rice, ½ pound of cheese, 2 cups strained tomato, 1 teaspoon onion juice, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon sugar. Add the salt, sugar, pepper and onion to the tomato. Cover the bottom of the buttered baking dish with rice, sprinkle liberally with grated cheese, and pour over part of the tomato. Repeat. Cover with crumbs. Bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven.

Ham and Bean Casserole.—Cover 2-pound slice of ham with milk. Let it stand for several hours. Place the ham in a casserole, cover with a can of kidney beans which have been seasoned with 1 teaspoon of ground mustard, 1 teaspoon of salt, and 1 teaspoon of sugar. Add the milk, cover, and bake until the beans and ham are tender.

Fish Casserole.—Remove the skin and bone of a pickerel. Cut in pieces the size desired for serving. Place in a casserole, cover with hot water and vinegar, three parts of water to one part vinegar. To every cup of liquid, add 3 slices of onion, 1 bay leaf, 3 peppercorns, 1 teaspoon of mustard seed, 3 slices of lemon, 1 teaspoon of sugar, ½ teaspoon of salt. Cover and bake in moderate oven until fish is tender, about 25 minutes. Remove the fish, thicken the broth with flour, or serve the fish with lemon butter. The fish may be served cold in jelly. Boil down the liquid, add gelatine, if necessary, and pour over the fish. Chill.

Spaghetti, Meat and Apple Casserole.—Cover the bottom of a baking dish with spaghetti, cover this with a layer of sausage meat, well seasoned; next a layer of chopped apple, slightly sweetened. Cover with buttered crumbs and bake in good oven until apples and sausage are cooked brown, about 20 minutes. Chopped onion may be mixed with the apple, if desired.

Corn California Style.—Mix 1 cup of corn with ½ cup of thick white sauce, turn into a buttered casserole, cover with ½ of a green pepper, chopped, and lay strips of bacon over the top. Season with salt and pepper. Bake in even oven until bacon is cooked.

Evening Gowns of Brilliant Blue

A deep brilliant blue is used for some of the most effective evening gowns seen in the boxes at the Metropolitan Opera House, in New York, this winter. The blue is dark and rich, but reflects the light on the sheen of its material. Chiffon velvet, tulle, glowing blue sequins, and blue over silver, are the forms this exquisite color takes.

Pendant Trimmings

All forms of pendant dress ornaments are to be seen at the trimming counters this winter. There is a large selection of bead tassels, silver beads, crystal ones, gold and bronze beads, and those in colors as well. Similar tassels come in glass drops, and the pearl-drop ornaments are numerous. Cord and ball trimmings in cotton and linen and wool are pretty, when used in the right place.

Frozen Fruit Salad

Cut in medium pieces 1 pineapple, 1 grapefruit, 4 oranges, 1 cup of white cherries and ½ cup of red preserved cherries, and put in an enamel colander to drain. When drained, mix with a plain gelatine; just before it begins to congeal, put in a mold, and pack in ice and salt. When frozen, serve in slices on lettuce, with mayonnaise. Be sure to cover the mold with oiled paper before fitting on the cover.

Jersey Cloth—An Old Material Revived

Who, except the younger generation, does not remember a flexible, smoothly fitting, comfortable garment known as the "jersey"? It was a plain, coat-like affair in those other days, buttoned primly down the front, with tight sleeves, and a high straight collar; and, although we wear our clothes in a looser and more draped fashion nowadays, the material had enough to recommend it so that it has been revived, along with a number of other styles of the past.

Jersey cloth made its reappearance in the modern woman's world of dress early last spring. It did not meet with immediate acceptance. We were used to heavier and less "slinky" materials and the clinging tendencies of jersey did not make an appeal. As the season has advanced, however, a heavier, firmer quality of this cloth was introduced, more attractive models were designed, and during the early fall a good many sport suits were seen in this material. The manufacturers, foreseeing that another summer would probably bring the cloth into general favor, have turned out a line of extremely pretty garments. Additional body is given by the addition of coat linings, which put the models in the suit class instead of the sweater or sport coat class.

One jersey suit, in turquoise blue, shows the side sections of the coat formed into huge pockets, ornamented with motifs in stitched floss at the corners. Another, of honey-colored jersey, was made distinctive by its trimming of flat silk soutache braid, which formed a corded edge about the collar and revers and a finish to the rounded corners and bottom of the coat. Three vertical strips of the braid, set together, extended at either side of the back and front, above and below the belt, which was cut in one with the loose panel pockets at the top and cut on a slant about four inches from the bottom. The skirt was slashed at either side of the back to the waistline, and the straight sleeves, having a slight puff at the elbow, were finished with fancy upstanding tabs defined by the black silk braid. Silk in a dainty bouquet pattern lined the coat. Side yokes to the hip line were cut in one with the front and back belts of the skirt, while the lower panels formed pockets offset with the silk braid. The front was paneled, while the back showed shirring.

Honey color appears to be a shade that is most attractive, although mustard color, too, is meeting with much favor. Very interesting was the cut of a mustard jersey cloth coat, the yoke and front panels being in one with the remaining sections, the back yoke also shirred in and belted, the belt coming from either side of the front panels. Self-colored stitching in a butterfly design embellished the belt and turn back cuffs, and the garment was yoke-lined with a mustard Persian faille silk. Inverted pleats, from the hip line down at the sides, gave added fullness to the bottom of the shirred back and the paneled front. All models are decidedly less plain and more fanciful than for some years past. Tucks, plaits, shirrings, panels,

and pockets mark all the advance styles.

Tucks are ingeniously handled on the detached side tab panels of a beige jersey suit. These are shown in a group of four, one overlapping the other. Long draped revers open to the waistline, and a collar of jade green rajah—this also being used as turn-overs on the turn-back, cuffs—are other good points.

Leaf-shaped pockets, shirred at the top and finished with bias folds of the self material, form the principal feature of another honey-colored jersey suit. The belt, starting from either side of the front, is slashed at the center, with shorter ends at the top clasping as a straight belt and the lower ends, being longer, tying as a throw-over.

Chinese Ornaments for Millinery

The present enthusiasm for oriental designs and colorings has led to the manufacture of some unusual ornaments to be introduced on the spring millinery. These "fancies" are made up of oriental beads, jade, quartz and Chinese money in odd combinations. One of them shows an orange leather disk, with a design stenciled on it, and rimmed in a narrow silk fringe of blended colorings with four cameo beads placed around it, and a Chinese coin at the bottom, from which hangs a string of Chinese beads finished with a large jade pendant.

A piece of passementerie embroidery in red, blue and green, on a black net background, is cut out in a triangular piece, with a finish of many gold-tipped pips across the top and two coins pendant from the bottom. It is finished with a rose quartz drop.

Another ornament has a large pear-shaped tassel of caught-in ostrich hanging from a string of large beads and coins. Again, a tassel of black and green uncurled ostrich is pendant from a jade ring, with a coin center-held by gold cord. A cabochon of passementerie is outlined with coins and pendant from this are three coins strung on double gold cords. A tiny rosette of dark-blue pasted feathers has jade and coin pendants and a long tassel of mingled green and gold. All these ornaments are rich in tone and will add a bit of bright color to the trot-about hats, brought out for early spring and late winter wear.

Cold Slaw

Cut a small solid head of white cabbage in quarters (after removing the outer leaves), cut out the hard center, and cover with ice water, let stand until crisp. Drain and shave very fine, and put in a bowl. Heat 2 tablespoons of vinegar and 1 tablespoon of butter, to the boiling point. Beat 2 eggs until thick and add them to 1 cup of sour cream, pour slowly into the hot vinegar, having removed the latter from the range, add 2 tablespoons of sugar, 1 teaspoon of salt, and a dash of cayenne. Heat the mixture over hot water. Pour over the prepared cabbage. Chill thoroughly before serving.

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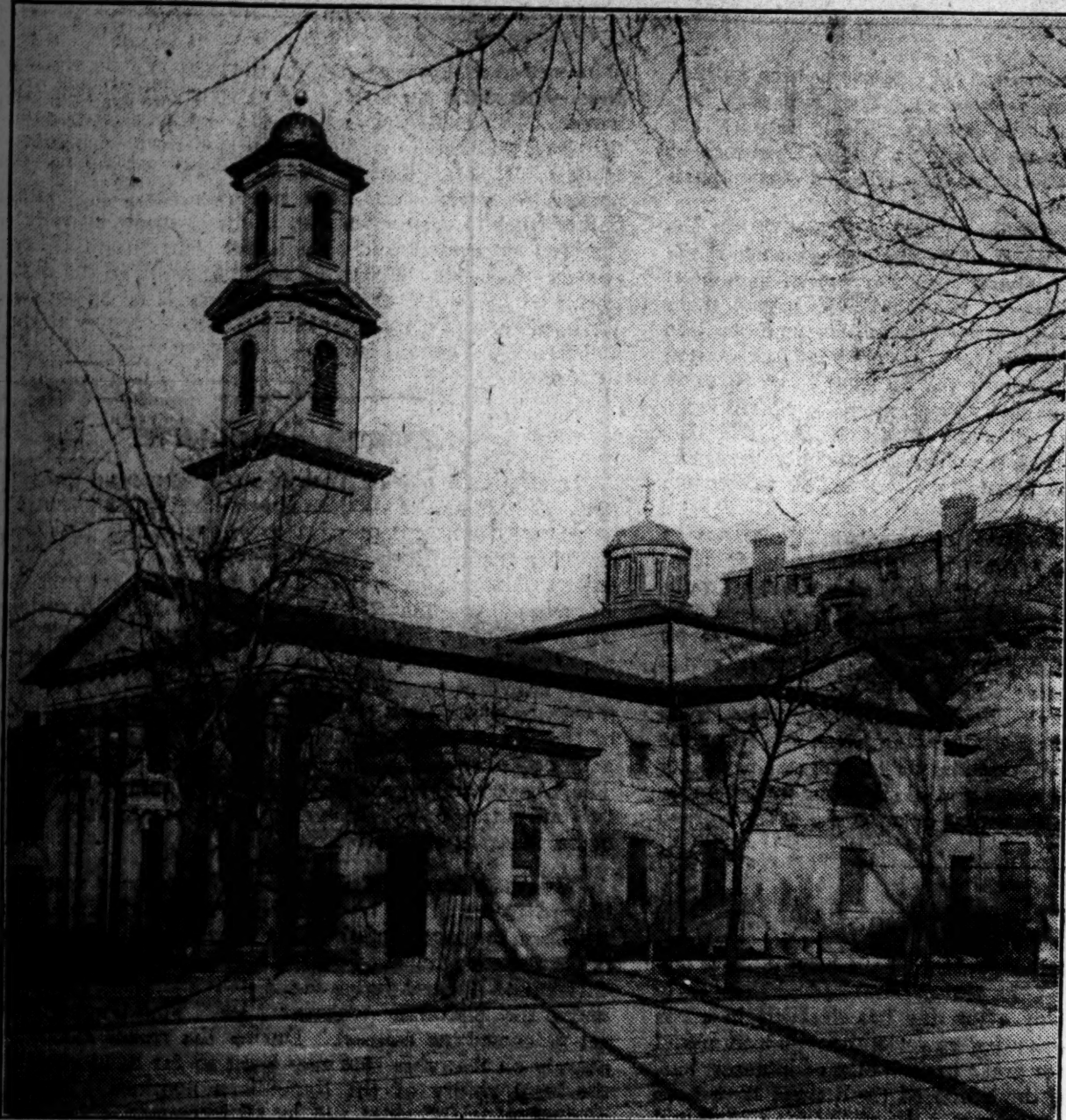
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THE HOME FORUM



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"Church of the Presidents," Washington, D. C.

When a committee from St. John's parish at Washington, which dates its existence from Dec. 27, 1816, waited upon President Madison and offered the choice of a pew in their newly built house of worship, there were only eighty-six pews from which to choose. The President threw back upon the committee the task of selection, and a few years later the vestry resolved that the "President's Pew" should be for all time "for the use of the family of the President of the time being."

The form of the original building, we learn from Alexander B. Hagner's sketch, "represented accurately the Greek cross; the equal transepts perfectly proportioned to the nave. At the intersection of the nave and transepts stood massive pillars from which sprang the beautiful cupola and lantern."

This building, which forms the back part of the present edifice, was enlarged a few years later, the west transept being extended to Sixteenth Street. "The execution of this plan," which changed the form of the build-

ing to that of a Latin cross, gave an addition of fifty pews. The portico and steeple were also added. The incongruity of these last additions with the architecture of the original building, has been the subject of remark, and perhaps it is to be regretted that the bell was not placed in a separate campanile."

With the exception of Presidents Polk and Pierce, every President from Madison to Buchanan, and a few since, have accepted the church's hospitality by regularly occupying the President's pew.

Bernard Shaw's Early Ambitions

"When did you first feel inclined to write?" Shaw was once asked," his biographer, Archibald Henderson relates. "I never felt inclined to write, any more than I ever felt inclined to breathe," was his perverse reply. "I felt inclined to draw. Michael Angelo was my boyish ideal. . . . You see, as I couldn't draw, I was perfectly well aware that drawing was an exceptional gift. But it never occurred to me that my literary sense was exceptional. I gave the whole world credit for it. The fact is, there is nothing miraculous, nothing particularly interesting, even in a natural faculty to the man who has it. The amateur, the collector, the enthusiast in an art, is the man who lacks the faculty for producing it. The Venetian wants to be a soldier; the Gauchon wants to be a sailor; the fish wants to fly, and the bird to swim. No, I never wanted to write. I know now, of course, the value and the scarcity of the literary faculty (though I think it overrated); but I still don't want it." And he added: "You cannot want a thing and have it, too."

"That Shaw did want to write, however, is clearly shown by the early outpourings of the artistic mood in the imaginative boy. When he was quite small, he concocted a short story and sent it to some boy's journal. . . . The mimetic instinct of childhood in his case, however, found incentives to the development of almost every artistic faculty other than writing. His hours spent in the National Gallery of Ireland, his study of the literature of Italian art, filled him with the desire to be another Michael Angelo; but he couldn't draw. Like Browning, Shaw wished to be an artist, and, like Browning also, he wished to be a musician. He heard music from the rising of the sun until the going down of the same; he knew whole operas and oratorios. He wanted to be a musician, but couldn't play; to be a dramatic singer, but had no voice. The facile conqueror of every literary domain, mocked in later life with the accusation of being a sort of literary Jack-of-all-trades, was only puzzled as a youth to discover in himself a single promising potentiality."

"A casual remark of an acquaintance first startled Shaw, then in his teens, into recognition of the fact that he lacked any sort of final consciousness in regard to his own position and destiny. The apprentice in the land agency office, . . . one day happened to observe that every young fellow thinks that he is going to be a great man until he is twenty. 'The shock that this gave me,' Mr. Shaw once confessed to me with perfect naïveté, 'made me suddenly aware that this was my own precise intention. But a very brief consideration reassured me—why, I don't know; for

I could do nothing that gave me the smallest hope of making good my calm classification of myself as one of the world to which Shelley and Mozart and Praxiteles and Michael Angelo belonged, and as totally foreign to the plane on which land agents labored."

"Mr. Shaw once pictured for me his state of dejection at this time over his inefficiency and incompetence. 'What was wrong with me then was the want of self-respect, the diffidence, the cowardice of the ignoramus and the duffer. What saved me was my consciousness that I must learn to do something—that nothing but the possession of skill, of efficiency, of mastery, in short, was of any use. The sort of aplomb which my cousins seemed to derive from the consciousness that their great-grandfather had also been the great-grandfather of Sir Robert Shaw of Bushy Park was denied to me. You cannot be imposed on by remote baronets if you belong to the republic of art. I was chronically ashamed and even miserable simply because I couldn't do anything."

The Waterfall

Lo! stealing through the canopy of firs,
How fair the sunshine spots that mossy rock,
Isle of the river, whose departed waves
Dart off asunder with an angry sound,
How soon to reunite! . . .
And hark, the noise of a near waterfall!
I pass forth into light—I find myself
Beneath a sweeping birch (most beautiful
Of forest trees, the Lady of the Woods),
Hard by the brink of a tall weedy rock
That overbrows the cataract. How bursts
The landscape on my sight! Two crescent hills
Fold in behind each other, and so make
A circular vale, and land-locked, as might seem,
With brook and bridge, and gray stone cottages.
Half-hid by rocks and fruit-trees. At my feet,
The whortle-berries are bedewed with spray,
Dashed upward by the furious waterfall.
How solemnly the pendent ivy-mass
Swings in its winnow: All the air is calm.
The smoke from cottage chimneys, tinged with light,
Rises in columns; from this house alone,
Close by the waterfall, the column slants,
And feels its ceaseless breeze. . . .
—Coleridge.

The Land of the Dawning

Far out to the West as the mists of the morning
Float lastly past o'er the tremulous sea.
The billow kissed strand of the Land of the Dawning
Looms out like a shadow, away on our lee.
The sea birds, with tireless pinions, are winging
Their merry toned flight o'er the murmuring foam.
Whilst the wind from the west in soft chorus is singing
A message of gladness to welcome me home. . . .
Fair Land of the Dawning, your arms are extended
To welcome the children who come to your shore,
And sweet is your message, so clear and so splendid:
"Be worthy and strong as your fathers of yore."
"Be worthy and strong, never pausing or shrinking,
With eyes looking backward, the victory half won.
But onward and upward with energy burning
To triumph at last, when your labors are done!"
Aye, such is the message, the winds of the morning
Sing low to our ears o'er the tremulous sea,
As golden with promise, the Land of the Dawning,
Glowing fair in the sunshine now close on our lee.
—Guy Eden (Bush Ballads).

Labor

For there is a perennial nobleness, and even sacredness, in Work. Were he never so benighted, forgetful of his high calling, there is always hope in a man that actually and earnestly works: in idleness alone is there perpetual despair. . . .

It has been written, "An endless significance lies in Work"; a man perfects himself by working. Foul jungles are cleared away, fair seedfields rise instead, and stately cities, and withal the man himself first ceases to be a jungle and foul unwholesome desert thereby.

Blessed is he who has found his work; let him ask no other blessedness. He has a work, a life purpose; he has found it, and will follow it! How, as a free-flowing channel, dug and torn by noble force through the sour mud-swamp of one's existence, like an ever-deepening river there, it runs and flows—draining off the sour, festering water, gradually from the root of the remotest grass blade; making, instead of pestilential swamp, a green fruitful meadow with its clear-flowing stream. How blessed for the meadow itself, let the stream and its value be great or small! . . .
Knowledge? The knowledge that will hold good in working, cleave thou to that; for Nature herself accredits that, says Yea to that. Properly thou hast no other knowledge but what thou hast got by working; the rest is yet all a hypothesis of knowledge; a thing to be argued of in schools, a thing floating in the clouds, in endless logics, theories, till we try it in fact. Doubt, of whatever kind, can be fixed by Action alone.—Carlyle.

Dorchester

"Dorchester, to the northwest, on the main Oxford highway, here as level as a die, is reached through a corner of Shillingford, a place only noteworthy for its bridge, which carries the Reading road across the river. A couple of miles further along and the ground rises and falls gracefully over Dorchester Bridge, for here the Thames running from Buckinghamshire is spanned, and a few hundred yards away, joining hands with the Isis, becomes the old Thames proper. This approach to Dorchester is a delightful change after the monotonous level of the road," writes Allan Fea. "The river is thickly lined by pollard willows, and above the delightful green, the grand old Abbey Church stands out to the best advantage, revealing all the beauty of its spacious length of nave."

"At the southwest angle a picturesque group is found by a richly cupped buttress of the Decorated period, and the ample porch with open wooden screen work of late Elizabethan date, close to which a tall 'preaching cross' raises its graceful tabernacled head. Facing this group are the remains of the 'Guest House,' or Priory of Black Canons founded in the twelfth century. At the Dissolution it was granted to Sir Edmund Ashfield of Ewelme, and in Cromwell's time it was converted into a Grammar School. It is a nondescript building, half barn, with timber framing and blocked-up Early English windows. Nearer to the street stands a ponderous oaken lichen-gate, whose huge beams form capacious and graceful arches. . . . The piled-up gables opposite the church tempt one more than any notice-board or sign to approach the wide arch which leads into the courtyard of 'The George,' and here is a picture to delight the eye; a huge oak-framed gallery runs along one side, having the original steep steps, and a rough and rugged corridor leading to narrow arched Gothic doorways. Compare this inn-yard with the more famous ones in some of our towns and cities. Many of the latter have been tampered with and utterly spoiled, whereas this one, if more battered and weatherworn, is exactly as it was in the time of the Tudors. The interior of 'The George' is rambling and capacious, and an old dog-grate guards the massive staircase."

Responsiveness

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MORTALS little realize how they respond to passing outside influences until Christian Science opens their eyes to the suggestive nature of mortal mind. We fondly believe we do our own thinking until an understanding of divine Mind dawns somewhat upon human thought; and then we see that much we have considered to be original thought has been nothing but the playing back and forth upon itself, within and without, of mental suggestions common to all mortals. This is clear to us when we see the human mind as one; that is, that all mortals are born into certain sets of beliefs shared by all and understood alike by all. There is one common viewpoint, for instance, we term fear; others we call hunger, cold, joy, grief, pain, pleasure, kindness, hatred, sympathy, cruelty, generosity, greed, and so on. While each individual may have different shades of meaning and feeling in all these things, we pretty generally come together in one standard of belief about them. And because all mortals unite in one commonly understood acceptance of certain human traits, tendencies, habits, and temptations, it is certain that the indulgence of them frequently comes from response to the general pressure of belief in them, rather than from original initiative within. Indeed, there is no sin original to the person. Though the forms of sin may change and be legion, outwardly, the quality of sin as sin is not new to any person or to any generation. Our temptations are the temptations of our fathers and of our present-day neighbors. Our goodnesses, too, do not originate in us, but have been accomplished by many before us and are being exemplified by many about us. Mortals in short, are the output of the mortal mind, by mortality, which counterfeits divine Mind, God, and His pure and perfect creations. Add to get their freedom from evil they must refuse response to any suggestion from its impure sources; must let spiritual understanding protest against all its promises, threats, or performs.

We have all seen the marionette dance at the end of a string pulled by the master of ceremonies or by any passing hand. To cut the string would give it freedom. Christian Science is here to cut mortals free from the

dominating tyranny of evil. All connection between man, spiritual perfect man who is the likeness and image of God, and the maelstrom of evil, is severed by the understanding that man is spiritual. Taking refuge in this spiritual understanding we can stand entirely separate from evil. Cutting the string of our own belief that matter and evil are man, or that mortal mind has any power whatever to withstand the understood presence and power of divine Mind, we can know our true selfhood, spiritual man and manhood intact in God, and so refuse response to the carelessly passing hand or the maliciously determined one that would try to awaken in us an answer to its touch. When hatred, greed, appetite, lust, fear, or the lesser evils of the average everyday human temperament and disposition seem to be part of our own being, inherited or acquired, the task of knowing man to be spiritual, you come to recognize your spiritual selfhood, the immortal, invincible son of God. However faintly this at first appears, and however disheartened you may become by what claims to be your own materiality, if you cling steadfastly to the right idea and keep the sense of materiality separated from man, you are taking refuge in spiritual understanding; you are proving manhood apart from evil and matter. And you are fixing your hope in that consciousness of Truth which offers no connecting strings to error and which knows no response to its call.

Each individual may well ask himself, To what am I responding, day by day, hour by hour? Is the desire for good responding joyfully to the demands of God, or is my specific belief in materiality responding to the manipulation, the invitation, of the

general materiality of human living? If the latter, the way of escape from its burden is to cast out our own belief in evil. And Christian Science makes this possible by showing all evil with all its accompaniments of matter, sin, sickness and death, to be only a false belief and to be unsustainable by God. As the basic laws of the various arts do not support deformities and mistakes in their practice, so Christian Science does not uphold any mental or moral deformities as being man or any part of man. God's creation is spiritual, perfect, immortal. Christian Science reveals this, and sets us at work to prove evil the illusion it really is. Ceasing to believe in fear, or in indulgence in evil, is the natural consequence of seeing aright God and His spiritual creation. Spiritual man, the real man, has nothing in him that can respond to evil. And Christian Science is teaching its adherents to turn their thoughts so consistently and persistently to reality that day by day they find themselves less responsive to evil—more successful in demonstrating the spiritual perfection of true manhood in God.

Christ Jesus, who said to his followers, "Be ye therefore perfect," said also, just prior to his crucifixion, that "the prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me." In his pure consciousness there was no response to anything the world could offer. Paul, working out the teachings of Christ Jesus, said, later, "None of these things move me." And Mrs. Eddy, still working out the teachings of Christ Jesus, even further, in this age, writes upon page 234 of her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Evil thoughts and aims reach no farther and do no more harm than one's belief permits. Evil thoughts, lusts, and malicious purposes cannot go forth, like wandering pollen, from one human mind to another, finding unsuspected lodgment, if virtue and truth build a strong defence." Furthermore, resistance through spiritual understanding to all materiality, all evil, includes resistance to sickness and death, to all forms of discord and disaster, for none of it is from God. This is how Christian healing is accomplished. Thought is set free from response to all evil—set free to obey the law of God.

Turgenev's Devotion to Technique

"Any attempt to examine the relations between Turgenev and his Western public must suffer at its very inception by the fact that in neither French nor English is there a proper biography of the man; a full account of his life, his opinions and his methods," Arnold Bennett wrote some fifteen years ago in "Fame and Fiction." Even the all-embracing de Goncourt Journal, he goes on to say, "is silent or nearly so on the supreme question: Turgenev's methods of work, and the origin and growth of that consummate skill which places him in one respect above all other novelists. . . . What of writing, and those intimate details about actual pen-work which, as in the case of Stevenson, must always fascinate the admirers of a great literary artist? In eleven years Turgenev seems to have mentioned this matter to de Goncourt only once. Here is the passage: . . .

"In order to work I must have winter. . . . But I work still better in autumn, you know; on days when there is no wind, no wind at all, and the ground is elastic. . . . My place is in a little wooden house with a garden full of yellow acacias—we have no white acacia. In the autumn the earth is covered with pods, which crackle when you tread on them, and the air is filled with mocking-birds. . . . yes, shrieks. In there all alone."

"Turgenev did not finish, but a contraction of the hands closed over his chest told us of the joy . . . which he experienced in that little corner of old Russia."

"There is not much substance in

this. A solitary passage in Pavlovsky's 'souvenirs' is rather better: . . . When I was writing I wanted no society. I isolated myself on my estates. There I had a little room in the out-buildings, something like a peasant's cabin, furnished only with a deal table and a chair; and there I used to work fairly well for months at a time. Often I would carry on literary make-believes with great zest. When I was writing 'Fathers and Children' I kept Bazarov's diary. If I read a new book, if I met an interesting man, if there occurred any important political or social event, I always described the thing in the diary from Bazarov's point of view. The result was a large and very curious volume. Unfortunately, I have lost it. Some one borrowed it to read and never returned it."

"This is interesting, but it is like a crumb to the ravenous. The man must inevitably have had a passion for technique and all the thousand and one niceties of form. He must have spent years in the sedulous cultivation of the craftsman in himself. . . . In the matter of condensation alone Turgenev was unique among the great literary artificers. He could say more in a chapter of two thousand words than any other novelist that ever lived. What he accomplished again and again in a book of sixty thousand words, Tolstoi could not have accomplished under a quarter of a million. His genius for choosing the essential and discarding everything else, was simply unparalleled. What Ibsen did for European drama, Turgenev did for European fiction: he uttered the last word of pure

artistry. And it is precisely of his life as a practical working novelist that we know nothing, or next to nothing."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27, 1916

EDITORIALS

Correcting a Blunder

IT HAS never seemed to us that the "warning" recently issued by the United States Federal Reserve Board, to banks under its jurisdiction, against the acceptance of treasury notes which certain of the Allied nations had undertaken to float, would be permitted to stand. Our readers are by this time familiar with the Reserve Board's explanation, issued later, to the effect that it was not its intention to reflect upon the credit of any nation, and that the course taken was purely with the view of protecting United States financial interests against all possible contingencies, and so on. But it has doubtless been apparent to them, as intelligent people, that, whatever the "warning" was intended to accomplish, it could leave no other impression on public thought than that, in the estimation of the Federal Reserve Board, the nations concerned were offering more paper to banks on the west side of the Atlantic than they would find it easy to redeem when due.

The issuance of this "warning" was likened at the time to "a thunderclap from a clear sky," and this figure of speech fittingly described it. Great Britain and France, the Allied nations immediately concerned, up to the time the Reserve Board's statement was made public, had no reason to believe, or to suspect, that they would be denied any reasonable accommodation they might seek, upon any form of security they might offer. In fact, at the moment the "warning" was issued the head of one of the greatest financial institutions in the United States, who was then in London in behalf of a group of great American banking houses, had approved and accepted the paper in question. The notes, however, were at once withdrawn when the strange attitude of the Federal Reserve Board became known.

The explanatory statements of the board touching this matter, or statements made in behalf of that body, have been satisfactory neither at home nor abroad. No excuse that would hold water has been offered in defense of the "warning." It has been and it continues to be one of the inexplicable things incident to Washington's relation to European affairs in the last two and a half years, or, more particularly, in the last few weeks. Ordinary people have not been able to understand how so serious a mistake could have been made by the management of a system designed and created especially for the prevention of blunders in the banking policy of the Nation.

Several reasons are advanced for the connection now established and announced between the United States Federal Reserve banking system and the Bank of England, but the most important of these should not be lost sight of. It is intended, according to press advices from Washington, among other things, "to dispose of the idea that the recent action of the board with regard to the English treasury notes was in any way a reflection on British credit." What it is intended to say, manifestly, is that the establishment of correspondence and a working arrangement between the Federal Reserve banks of the United States and the Bank of England proves that the dominant financial interests of the United States entertain no question whatsoever with regard to the financial stability of Great Britain, and never intended that, in their name or in their behalf, any such question should be raised.

Whatever the influence which prompted the "warning," it is now, at all events, been rendered nugatory. The insinuating attack upon their paper has strengthened rather than weakened the Allies' credit. Great Britain, in offering its treasury notes, was acting as well for France as for itself, and the Anglo-American financial connection which has just been formed will undoubtedly operate to French as well as to British advantage. The arrangement is one that should prevent misunderstanding in the future: its whole tendency should be in the direction of fortifying the banking interests of the nations concerned.

Thus a great blunder has apparently been corrected, and the manner of its correction leaves ground for the hope that with it another mistake may be rectified, namely, the sense of exclusive possession which is seemingly felt and cherished in United States financial circles with reference to gold in stock. That hoard is not a possession, but rather a trust. For the time being it is in the hands of the United States, but it should be administered with a view, not to the selfish interests of the United States, but to the welfare of humanity. In holding so great a hoard of gold the United States must not forget that it has no interest to conserve or to advance that can rightfully be placed above the interest of humanity.

British Pension Administration

THERE is much sound wisdom in the old Latin proverb, "He gives twice who gives quickly," and in few instances is its wisdom likely to be manifested more forcibly than in the matter of pension administration in the United Kingdom after the war. History is being made so rapidly in these days that incidents once passed are soon forgotten; but those who were in touch with such matters in the early days of the war, recall how necessary it was found at that time to supplement official work, in the matter of paying separation allowances, with voluntary effort, in order to avoid the hardships occasioned by official delays. These delays were not due to any failure on the part of the authorities to recognize the urgent need for dispatch, but simply to the difficulty of evolving, at short notice, a scheme capable of dealing, according to a fixed rule, with a large number of widely differing cases.

In these circumstances it is particularly welcome to

find that the question of pension administration is being taken up in good time by the officials. Mr. Henderson's recent statement on the subject in the House of Commons was particularly satisfactory. Every effort is to be made, it appears, to avoid the usual pitfalls in such work, and the new board which has been appointed to deal with the matter is designed to avoid such things as overlapping, lack of uniformity, and the delays incidental to the condition of having several departments dealing with what is really an indivisible piece of administration.

One statement made by Mr. Henderson was particularly deserving of attention. As a result of his inquiry into the question during the last few months, he said, he was convinced that, when the board had properly coordinated questions of policy, it should aim, as much as possible, at decentralization. The work would be done most efficiently if it were carried on through properly constituted and thoroughly representative committees. There can be little doubt that this is all in the right direction. The more the necessity for formality, in its strictest sense, is done away with, and the more directly the pensioner is brought into contact with the paying authority, if such authority is given a just discretion, the less likelihood is there of hardship, especially in the more urgent cases.

Liquor Traffic and the Mails

FOR years the lottery business was carried on in the United States, regardless of a widespread popular protest against it. Small and large communities, even States, attempted to suppress it, but without success. Various methods were resorted to with the hope of exterminating the evil. All announcements of prospective drawings were prohibited in some of the States, but the lottery people, and a certain class of newspapers, evaded the statutes and the penalties attached to their violation by publishing, as news, the results of drawings, a method of advertising which was as useful to the business as any other could be. There were numerous indictments, arrests and trials, but only few convictions, and the lotteries continued to flourish. Finally, the Federal Government, through Congress, was prevailed upon to act. The use of the mails for the transmission of any kind of matter relating to lotteries was made a penal offense, and the lottery business was practically destroyed. It has for years, to all intents and purposes, been an extinguished industry in the United States.

Liquor and liquor advertisements should be dealt with in the same way. The Federal Government should not permit the carriage of intoxicating liquors in the mails. The sentiment of the country is against the practice. The sentiment of the country is also against the transmission by the Post Office of liquor advertising, and of publications containing such advertising. Several of the States are even now striving to prevent the sale within their borders of publications that advertise liquor. But the efforts of these States are, in effect, being antagonized by the Federal Government. The liquor business has a powerful ally at Washington. Without the recognition which the national Government is giving it, the traffic could probably not hold out against public opinion a single month.

Here is a count in the prohibition indictment against the highest authority in the land:

The Federal mails are being used to transmit liquor advertising and solicitation of orders to millions of men, women and children, many of them residing in States which have outlawed the liquor traffic, and many of them resident in homes where conscientious conviction classes the traffic in liquor with the traffic in vice.

And here is another:

Hostile campaigns against the laws and customs of States are being conducted through the medium of the mails. (The names of concerns carrying on these campaigns are given.) This is provocative of resentment against the Federal Government, subversive of the spirit of unity, which should be most carefully nurtured, and tends to divide the country into antagonistic groups of States. It is intolerable that the central Government should contribute its services to the flouting of law, the provocation of ill-feeling between States, and the making of antisocial attacks upon politically organized communities.

The United States, it is hardly necessary to say, cannot continue half "dry" and half "wet," any more than it could have existed half slave and half free. It is inevitable that the liquor traffic shall be wiped out completely; its extirpation, however, can be delayed and made difficult by refusal or failure of the Federal Government to fall into line with the manifest will of the people in relation to prohibition. A map of the United States, showing the States that have spurned the liquor traffic completely and the districts in other States that refuse to tolerate it, will prove to the governing powers at a glance that antiliquor sentiment dominates the nation.

This sentiment is demanding now, more vigorously than ever before, that the Federal authority shall not persist in giving aid, comfort, or countenance to a traffic now almost universally condemned.

French Missions to Spain

ONE of the most interesting developments in the relations between France and Spain, during the past twelve months, has been the interchange of missions which has taken place from time to time. At first, these had all the appearance of being simply expressions of good will, purely political in character, and intended merely to carry on that policy of making the relations of the two countries closer, which had been inaugurated with such effect and carried so far before the war. The latest official mission from France to Spain, which arrived some time ago at San Sebastian, and has since been making a tour of inspection of the northern provinces, has made clear to every one, however, what was previously known only to the few, that both France and Spain are looking well ahead. They recognize the possibilities for mutual advantage which lie in closer commercial as well as political relations. France, as was pointed out in a recent dispatch on the subject to this paper from Madrid, did not send

to Spain a mission composed of eminent mining authorities, commercial men, railway engineers, and such like, for the purpose of talking politics. Their purpose was clearly to study the natural and industrial resources of the country, and in doing this they received every assistance from the Spanish.

On the whole, like other neutral countries, Spain has amassed considerable sums of money as the result of the war; but here, as elsewhere, such war profits have been very unevenly distributed. Since the war began, there have been many occasions for friction between the two countries. These, however, have always been surmounted and, largely as the result of the decision come to early last summer by the French Government, to obtain large supplies for the French army direct from Spain, the prosperity of the Spanish merchant has steadily increased, and trade conditions generally have tended to become more stable.

Now, it is not possible for any country, awake to possibilities in the way Spain is beginning to be, to accumulate capital without seeking means of profitably investing it. Neither is it possible for any country, awake as is France to the position in which she is placed, to let pass the opportunities for work and enterprise which Spain at present affords. It is really a very simple case of supply and demand. France recognizes, today, even more clearly than she did forty-five years ago after the Franco-Prussian War, that the only means of repairing the ravages of war is work, and so she is making preparations to work, when the war is over, as she never worked before.

Winter Sunsets

SUNSETS of peculiar radiance have been quite a distinguishing feature of the past autumn and of these early winter evenings. Day after day has declined in a sea of rose and saffron, shading upwards through a thousand gradations of violet or green toward blue of intensest hue. Even the grayest of days, and of them there have been few, have afforded at sunset a jewel-like line of liquid gold just above the horizon. Ever new and ever old the sunset sky is always attractive because of its myriad resources, and it is, of course, the most admired of all skies. Clouds at sunset borrow so much color from the setting sun that their beauty is not their own, yet they may be called, like Prometheus, the messengers of fire, for they provide mountain summits and valleys for the sun to play upon to the delight of the whole world. We may not agree entirely with the man who said that if people would accustom themselves to watching the sky the human race would be redeemed from most of its ill-temper, yet we may find a modicum of truth in his reasoning, for the sky is seldom less than beautiful, and the contemplation of natural beauty is refreshing to the human heart.

To clouds belong the principal charm of that "inverted bowl we call the sky," for even the depth and remoteness of the blue ether is heightened, and becomes more lovely by contrast with the clouds. Skies that are overcast are at best uninteresting, and when the clouds develop into mist and hang low they are certainly devoid of charm. Yet those very skies will break into luminous beauty when a rising wind shreds the canopy of gray, and between its torn edges a patch of drenched and misty blue swims suddenly into sight. For all of which, of course, we give first honors to the wind.

Countless, indeed, are the factors which contribute to the glory of the heavens. Wind and space, sun, moon, stars, and clouds—it is the mission of these to be at the beck and call of the mightiest storm or the gentlest movement of the atmosphere. Clouds are the plaything of the wind. It can pull them into wisps of gossamer, or scatter them out of being at its caprice; rush them in grand processions parallel with earth; hurl them in flying masses broadcast across space, or, having piled up a vast structure, leave it in monumental stillness for the sun to gild and shadow. It is the wind that hastens the clouds over the sky so that they shall blot hills and plains with fugitive shadows, and the wind that lays them in long low lines above the level fields, and it is the wind that breaks billowy openings in them in order that the stars and the moon may hold sway at night.

Without moon or stars to light them, the clouds create at night merely a darkened sky, but given their illuminants, are they not the most beautiful of all clouds? How they enhance the glory of the starlight, how they embroider the sky as they sail over it at midnight, and allow to the moon a glimpse of earth, or deny it to her again, until their journey across the heavens is completed! The most hardened contemplator of the ground is moved to watch for the moment, on a night of strong winds or even of light breezes, when the moon shall reappear in "cloudless majesty" above. It is at night that we can best discover those wonderful dream castles in the clouds, which shape themselves into chariots and horses, into elephants and monkeys, that change sometimes into grotesque caricatures, sometimes into mountain ranges with lakes and rivers in between, and assume even remarkable resemblances to people or to animals, discoveries to which our companions seldom gladden us by according any recognition.

Almost every one loves to follow the movements of the cloud drift on a mountain, to see it envelop the supreme crest, or slide down the sides, wreath itself around and haunt a clump of pine trees, or, descending continuously, lie down like the folds of a garment in the hollows of the valley. Yet, the charm of clouds over low flat country, especially those that lend that country perspective, is every bit as great. There the vapor seems to assemble itself together into a single cloud miles away, and to approach us, layer by layer, being reinforced as it comes, until a great column, poised in one mighty piece, towers overhead and forces the far line of the horizon to appear flatter still and even still more distant.

Who that has been long at sea has not seen that other variety, the gray shadowless thin cloud that rolls along the face of the waters all through the day, keeping just out of touch until the wind dying out at sundown,

it presses itself heavily upon the surface, and becomes a fog, which starts the siren sending its scream across the waves. This is the unbeautiful, the anathematized cloud, the cloud that has no friends and is unblest with color, while color, soft, glowing, and beneficent, should be the portion of every cloud that traverses the sky. They gather color to themselves, put it out to usury by reflection and absorption, and place under contribution all the powers of the air. From the white of ashes to the dark purple of the storm cloud they pass swift as an arrow, while sun and rain combine to fling the prism over them, and dawn and sunset, moon and stars, contribute hourly to their glory.

Notes and Comments

IT WAS in the market place of a northern town in England. The itinerant auctioneer was turning his attention to a varied assortment of blouses which his assistant placed in front of him. "And now, ladies," he said, "we come to blouses; but before I ask you to bid for one, let me remind you that blouses have gone up. Indeed, I would ask what has not gone up? If any lady can tell me anything that has not gone up, she shall have one of these beautiful garments as a free gift." There was a moment's pause, and then came a voice from the back of the crowd. "What about divi a' th' store? It baint gone up as far as I knows on." She received the blouse. The regrettable stagnation of the dividend at the local "co-op" was too well known to admit of question, even by an itinerant auctioneer.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES has now formally resumed his profession at the bar, his first retainer coming from the Corn Products Refining Company, which is appealing in the Supreme Court of the United States from the recent decision of Federal Judge Hand dissolving that company under the Sherman Antitrust Law. Mr. Hughes will act as consulting counsel. During the recent campaign nobody on the other side ever went so far as to question the legal ability of the Republican nominee. That is recognized on all sides and by all interests.

THE announcement in the press that Mr. Asquith had resigned was accompanied by the quaint comment that on his return from Buckingham Palace he no longer had his portfolio with him. But British ministers do not have actual portfolios to surrender when they resign. That is a Continental fashion. The Prime Minister has no outward badge of office, not even a seal. The portfolio which Mr. Asquith is said to have left at Buckingham Palace, on the evening of Dec. 5, was merely a portfolio and nothing more.

IN ALABAMA a movement is on for altogether free schools. That is, for educational opportunities free of all financial restrictions, with everything supplied by the public. And hand in hand with this movement is another, equally important, which aims at discontinuing the employment, for the sake of economy or for any other reason, of teachers simply because they will work at low salaries. Alabama apparently wishes its children taught not only free but well.

THE increased demand for women munition workers, and for women workers of all kinds, had resulted in the arrival in London, for the purpose of engaging in domestic service, of a girl from the West of Ireland. She was cordially received, and thus she wrote home: "It's a strange place I'm coming to, surely; cabs without horses and the lady of the house playing the pianer wid her feet, and talkin' to herself perpetual down a candlestick in the hall."

WHEN the time comes for writing the complete history of shipbuilding, one chapter will, perhaps, be devoted to an account of the revival, at various periods, of certain styles which, after supposedly having their day, came back to meet the exigencies of the times. At present in Canada, which is experiencing the greatest shipbuilding boom in its history, it is the wooden vessel of sailing type which is being revived. But it will be a faster-moving boat than its predecessor of twenty-five years ago, for it will be equipped with auxiliary power by means of oil-burning engines, making possible three lengthy trips a year, even to Australia.

A DELEGATE to the recent conference of the American Civic Association is quoted as saying that the time has come when every city must establish aerodromes, in other words, terminals where aircraft passengers and merchandise can be landed. This, too, before many large cities have solved the problem of the right location of railroad and steamboat terminals, and while multitudes of individuals are still hoping to find use for a garage. It looks as if people might as well get accustomed to the idea that flying is to be the popular mode of transportation, and provide space on their roofs for housing the family aircraft.

THE news of the manufacture of what is said to be the first lead pencil made in Canada calls attention to one of the most practical articles in common use today. The lead pencil, furthermore, has a history extending over several hundred years, for it is claimed that a manuscript of Theophilus, attributed to the Thirteenth Century, shows evidence of having been ruled with a black lead pencil; and an article by Conrad Gesner, of Zurich, in the Sixteenth Century, distinctly mentions an article for writing made of wood and a piece of lead.

FOR the practical man who insists that the prohibition question shall be considered first in its economic aspect, there should be interest in one phase of the report of the first month's operation of the "dry" law in Virginia. During the period mentioned the commitments to prison were reduced to half what they were during the previous month, and the consequent saving to the State in cash was \$20,979. If in this respect alone prohibition saves Virginia something like \$250,000 a year, the man disposed to put economics before morals ought to be satisfied.